The Chicago Tribune.

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[Stamp:] MERCANTILE LIBRARY FEB 8 1869

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a sober, steady man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man to take care of horses and carriage [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As carpenter [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Danish young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A thoroughly qualified bookkeeper [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as draughtsman [illegible]

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl to cook in a first-class private family [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl to cook for a first-class family [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two girls to do general housework [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two girls to do chamber work and sewing [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—A lady breaking up housekeeping [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady in good standing [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the new [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Agents and dealers [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In each town [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—County Rights [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Every one who wants [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—\$50 to \$75 per week [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Dr. Ashbaugh's [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Dr. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. KITTO'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Apple Paring [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—50 R. R. Laborers on P. & R. I. R. R. [illegible]

WANTED—50 stone-cutters to go South [illegible]

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, ship-ping clerk, porter, watchman, brakeman [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, porters, salesmen, drivers, watchmen, bartenders, brakemen [illegible]

WANTED—A few good choppers. [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Ladies to sell an article useful in every family. [illegible]

House Servants.

WANTED—A middle-aged woman, to do general housework for a family of two. [illegible]

WANTED—A neat, tidy American girl [illegible]

WANTED—A good German girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced laundress. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl about 12 or 14 years of age [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. [illegible]

WANTED—Girls to fill several good places [illegible]

WANTED—Good girls to fill good situations. [illegible]

WANTED—A French or German girl [illegible]

WANTED—A girl who can come well recommended [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—At once, to travel with a legitimate comedy company [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange \$1,000 worth of [illegible]

WANTED—By a lady of education [illegible]

WANTED—A lawyer wishing a location in [illegible]

WANTED—Any one wishing to sell their [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange an improved farm [illegible]

WANTED—The address of a small family [illegible]

WANTED—Men who are selling goods on [illegible]

WANTED—A second-hand billiard table [illegible]

WANTED—A small-sized second-hand [illegible]

WANTED—Honey, at Honey Depot, 101 [illegible]

WANTED—Hardware—To purchase an interest [illegible]

WANTED—Manufacturers and dealers in [illegible]

WANTED—We wish to engage five men [illegible]

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing [illegible]

WANTED—Watches. All kinds of old broken [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a cottage of 5 or 6 rooms [illegible]

WANTED—To sell a first-class chattel mortgage [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—On or before March [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Office, or part of office [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage, or a suite of rooms [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three rooms [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—3 furnished rooms [illegible]

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—To exchange a mortgage for [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange Iowa land for a [illegible]

WANTED—Real Estate—\$15,000 to \$25,000 [illegible]

WANTED—To buy, for cash, lot, with cottage [illegible]

WANTED—Inside city property for money [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With \$30,000 [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a first-class [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With \$1,000 [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With cash capital [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established grain business. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—To take a third interest [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a long-established [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With about \$3,000 [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With capital to [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—\$1,000 to \$1,500 [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Vessels—Our list comprises over one hundred of all classes [illegible]

FOR SALE—An invoice of fresh [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a dry [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two overcoats left. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Vessels, ranging in price [illegible]

FOR SALE—As per invoice of 21 [illegible]

FOR SALE—The fixtures of a [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Two valuable horses [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A good second-hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—Sleigh—Albany make [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam engines of all sizes and styles [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary [illegible]

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of [illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Leading Features of the New Railroad Bill.

How the Government is to Aid the Projects.

The Proposed Reduction of the Army.

Pardoned Rebels Refused Registration.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

THE NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The new Railroad bill, as reported in the Senate, on Saturday, is in eighteen long sections, and covers six lines of roads, viz.: The Northern Pacific, from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound; the Atlantic & Pacific, from Springfield, Mo., southwest to the Canadian River, and thence, on the thirty-fifth parallel, by Albuquerque, to the coast; the Southern Pacific, of California, from San Francisco to a junction with the thirty-fifth parallel line, near the eastern boundary of California; the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, from its present terminus to a junction with the through line, at a point not west of Albuquerque; the Arkansas Valley, from Little Rock, by Fort Smith, to a junction with the through line at the crossing of the Canadian River, and the Oregon Pacific from Portland, to the north head of Humboldt River, in Nevada. The aggregate length of these several lines is about five thousand miles. The government aid asked is by lands and a guarantee of interest on railway bonds. The land grant consists of the alternate sections on each side of the respective roads, within twenty miles through Territories, and within ten miles through States. Each road gets one section per mile outright, as soon as selected and approved by the President. The title of the remaining lands remain in the United States. Whenever twenty consecutive miles of road are finished, the government is to sell the lands bordering on that section for not less than \$2 50 per acre, in lawful money, the proceeds to be put in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the railway company, which, in no event, is allowed to buy or bid for the lands. The pecuniary aid asked of the government to the roads is a six per cent currency guarantee for thirty years on \$30,000, gold bonds, per mile. The bonds are to be issued and recorded by the Secretary of the Treasury, with coupons endorsed by the Treasurer of the United States, and payable half yearly, and the principal of these bonds constitutes the first lien upon the roads, rolling stock, and all other property. The government undertakes to secure itself from loss in guaranteeing its interest by retaining the proceeds of all sales of land by covering, with the Treasury, all dues from the United States to the respective roads on account of transportation, &c., and by requiring each company to pay over to the Treasury of the United States, half yearly, ten per cent of its gross receipts. From these three sources, the government is to draw in paying the company, and whatever remains of the land fund goes to the proper road. The ten per cent of the gross receipts is to be paid into the Treasury ten days before each semi-annual instalment of interest becomes due; and whenever any road fails in this requirement it is to be proceeded against under the Bankrupt law; the first mortgage bonds on which, it is guaranteed, are to be delivered on the completion and equipment of twenty mile sections of road, except that on the mountain portion of the Northern Pacific two-thirds of the amount on each such section may be delivered when the road bed has been made ready for the ties. The provisions of the bill, with respect to annual reports, rights of pre-emptors, &c., seem to be like those of other railroad bills. Each of the roads named in the bill is required to accept and assent to its provisions within six months, or be debarred from sharing in its benefits.

The vote in committee, on reporting the bill, stood: Yeas—Conness, Ramsey, Stewart, Drake, Abbott, and Rice. Nays—Howard, Sherman, Morgan, Wilson and Harlan.

The Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Eastern Division, Companies are authorized, by combination, to form a corporation, under the style of the United States Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to construct a railroad and telegraph line between the thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth parallels, through New Mexico, to a junction with the Southern Pacific of California, on the Colorado River. The bill going almost immediately to the government printing office, it is impossible to give farther details, which relate to a description of the southern trunk line to be constructed by the various companies, and to the manner of receiving and selling the lands, making reports, &c.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

A bill for the reduction of the army will be brought in to-morrow by General Garfield, from the House Military Committee, and moved as an amendment—in accordance with an understanding reached on Friday—to the Army Appropriation bill. It is based, in large part, upon the recommendations of Generals Thomas, Schofield, Hancock, McDowell and other officers who have recently been examined by General Garfield's committee. It provides for reducing the number of infantry regiments from forty-five—the present number—to thirty. The men of the regiments broken up are to be mustered into others, so as to give a maximum strength to those retained. The pay department of the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments are to be consolidated, and the new branch will be called the Supply Department. The ordnance arm of the service is to be broken up entirely, and all its officials are to be mustered as officers of artillery, with a Chief of Artillery and a bureau in the War Department. There is to be a reduction of about one-third in each of the Staff Departments. The Indian Bureau is to be transferred to the War Department, and the extra line and staff officers are to be put on duty, in place of the present civil officers among the Indians. These are merely the outlines of the proposed plan. It looks to a reduction of at least 500 in the number of army officers; and it is thought the adoption of the measure will reduce the expenses of the government fully \$10,000,000 per year. No new officers are to be mustered in, and the committee think that, by death, discharge and resignation, the present force of officials can, in less than three years, be reduced to the average requirements of the service. The first step towards the new order of things was taken in the House, on Saturday, when ten millions reduction was made at one stroke in the aggregate of the amount appropriated by the Army bill. The Indian Bureau and the Staff Departments will, of course, oppose the adoption of the proposed scheme.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY BUILDING MATERIAL.

The second series of experiments to ascertain the strength of the patent University brick, in use here, were continued, with government machinery, at the navy yard, during Friday and yesterday, the machinery having been so adjusted as to admit of testing a whole brick. The results fully sustain the opinion given by architects Clarke and Mullett. Of sixteen specimens the best sustained 516 pounds to the square inch, and the poorest 173; the average being 319, or 11 pounds less to square inch than authorities on engineering give for chalk. A specimen of Milwaukee pressed brick sustained 2,080 pounds to the square inch, and specimens of common red brick, 1,750 pounds to the square inch. The oldest specimen of the patent brick here tested sustained 464 pounds to the square inch, or 34 pounds more than chalk. The average pressure which caused a perceptible compression before final crushing, was, for twelve specimens, only 155 pounds to the square inch.

BRADLEY PREFERS DEATH TO RETRACTION.

There was a lively time in the District Court here on Saturday. The debarred Bradley appeared and wanted to know whether he would be allowed to practice. Judge Carter intimated that he could restore himself in good standing by apologizing to Judge Fisher, whom he had insulted and challenged. Mr. Bradley replied that he would not do this; that his honor would not allow him to do it; that he would die first; that he would go to jail and rot first, etc. The Court at once passed an order that he should not be allowed to practice till he did apologize. Mr. Bradley left in wrath. It is expected that he will again invoke the aid of the Supreme Court.

PARDONED REBELS REFUSED REGISTRATION.

The annual registration of voters in Georgetown is taking place. The registers refuse to receive the names of persons who fought in the rebel army, though they presented a pardon from the President. This they have done in accordance with instructions from this District Supreme Court, by whom they were appointed.

CAUCUS OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

The Southern Senators held a caucus on Friday night, which makes a good deal of talk from the fact that many Congressmen believed it was for the purpose of devising means to force the Senate to give them back pay to March, 1867. Two of the gentlemen present assert, however, that this question was not brought forward, but that the whole object of the caucus was to secure unanimity of action on the part of the Southern Senators with reference to the great omnibus railroad bill reported on Saturday. It is understood, as a result of the caucus, that the Fremont line, on the thirty-second parallel, will be voted against, and that the southern Senators will generally be willing to support [illegible] by way of Memphis, Little Rock, the Canadian River and the Albuquerque route.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARKANSAS MILITIA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A despatch from Brevet Major General Ayer, Inspector General of the Department of Louisiana, corroborates the recent report of General Horace Porter, on the subject of the Arkansas militia, etc.

EFFORTS FOR THE RELEASE OF JOHN C. BRAINE.

Senator McCreery and others had a long interview, yesterday, with Attorney General Evarts, in relation to the release of John C. Braine, of the Confederate navy. Mr. Evarts expressed some doubts as to whether Braine's case could be covered under the President's amnesty proclamation, but listened attentively and favorably to the plea for mercy.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

ACTION OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

A morning paper says the General Committee of the Vigilance Committee met last evening, to receive reports from the Central Committees of the New York, Brooklyn and Staten Island organizations, having become too cumbersome to be [illegible] by one General Committee, but each locality having a separate organization subordinate to the central body. A special committee from the local central organization of New York presented a list of all cases within the past eighteen months, on which indictments have been found, but for which offences prisoners had never been tried. Among the charges were murder, burglaries, robbery, [illegible] [illegible]

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goods sales, in that year, of H. B. Claflin were \$42,000,000, and A. T. Stewart, \$50,000,000, the latter, however, is only for the wholesale department. The largest sales of the principal houses were in September.

IRISH LANDLORDS ASSASSINATED.

Irish papers report the recent assassination of landlords near Limerick and Cashel, and apprehensions of serious trouble in Tipperary and other counties.

SPAIN ASSISTING TO OVERTHROW THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

A Madrid letter to the *Herald* says the Spanish Government is aiding and encouraging the Mexican renegade General Losadas in his conspiracy against President Juarez and the life of the Mexican Republic. It has lent officers to go to Mexico to organize and drill an army for overthrowing Mexican institutions. General Prim, as Minister of War, has given assurance that he will grant unlimited leaves of absence to such officers of the army as may desire to go to Mexico to assist in the revolution, which, it is believed, will result in the establishment of an empire with the Bourbon Count de Girgenti as Emperor. More than 200 officers of artillery and engineers have been engaged by General Losadas, and all are promised by General Prim that they shall remain in line of promotion while absent. General Losadas has promised two grades in advance to every officer who will join him, and has already secured two Colonels who will serve as Generals, and any number of officers of lower grades, all selected from the choicest officers of the Spanish army. The movement is being conducted secretly, and the party is expected to sail in the French steamer via Havana.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company held yesterday the following Board was elected: Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, Edward Pierrepont, Andrew H. Green, E. Weston, T. W. Kennard, R. L. Cutting, Sir John S. Prince, E. McDermott, Mortimer Mackenzie, J. P. Fenno, John Gardner, Wentworth Haverford, General E. O. Barnes, W. Archibald O'Doherty, of New York; Tailor Jackson, of Philadelphia; Sir Wm. Russell, Earl [illegible], M. P.; John Fisher, M. P.; E. L. J. Risdale, J. W. Chaytor, Paul Margetson of London, England; and T. W. O. Ewell, Amsterdam, Holland. After organizing, the new board unanimously elected the Hon. Henry Stebbins President, and W. Archibald O'Doherty Vice President.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

The financial agency of the Central Pacific Railroad announce that the first mortgage loan is closed, in consequence of the very large negotiations of bonds since January 1. Less than 250 miles remain to connect the road with the eastern line, and the gap will be closed in about one hundred days.

GENERAL GRANT.

Delegates of the Irish Republican Association waited on General Grant yesterday afternoon. The Republican Central Committee of New York will be received on Monday. The General attended church in the morning at St. Paul's, Methodist Episcopal, and in the evening the General and Mrs. Grant, with the members of his staff, dined with Mr. A. T. Stewart.

FOREIGN.

The Eastern Question.

GREECE ALLOWED TIME TO DECIDE.

PARIS, Feb. 7.

The Great Powers have granted a delay of eight days for the Greece Government to make its final decision in regard to the proposals of the Paris Conference.

THE PACIFIC POLICY GAINING GROUND.

PARIS, Feb. 7.

Announcement is made, on official authority, that late advices from Athens give the French Government good reason to hope that the pacific policy of King George will triumph over the excitement of the hour. Great agitation prevails in Athens.

Spain.

FERDINAND IS WILLING.

MADRID, Feb. 7.

It is said that Prince Ferdinand has consented to become a candidate for the throne of Spain.

TO BE EXECUTED.

Orders have been issued for the execution of the assassins of the Governor of Burgos.

PRESIDENCY OF THE CORTES.

It is generally conceded that Senor Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, will be chosen to preside over the Constituent Cortes.

THE PROPOSED DIRECTORS.

Many rumors prevail about the proposed Directory. Some assert the members are to be elected for five years.

POLITICAL ARRESTS.

Many political arrests have lately been made. All the prisoners are charged with being engaged in the Carlist movement.

MADAME ISABELLA AGAIN PROTESTS.

PARIS, Feb. 7.

Queen Isabella has issued another manifesto, denouncing the revolution in Spain, and asserting her right to the throne.

STRUCK FROM THE ARMY ROLL.

MADRID, Feb. 7.

The name of the Count Girgenti has been been stricken from the rolls of the Spanish army.

THE CARLISTS LIVELY.

The Carlists are very active, and there are indications that they are laboring to produce an insurrection, which may break out any moment. It is rumored that the 11th inst. has been fixed upon by them for open demonstrations against the Provisional Government.

CRIME.

Attempt by a Bridegroom to Poison Wedding Guests.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 7.

A case of wholesale poisoning has just come to light here, by which one person, a young lady, today lost her life. Nearly a year ago a man named John W. Vannatta, from Fort Wayne, won the affections of a Miss Horn, of this place, and in April last married her, very much against the wishes of her parents and friends, who used every effort to persuade her to break off the match. On the wedding night nearly all the guests—a party of [illegible] showed evidences of poisoning. A sister of the bride died from the effects of the poison. Within the past few days the bridegroom of this occasion has proposed an elopement with a young lady, [illegible], and in his last letter to her gives a full history of the poisoning at the wedding, acknowledging that he put a quantity of arsenic into the pot from which the coffee was prepared, and saying that he did it in revenge for the manner in which the family had treated him. The letter was placed in the hands of officers, who effected the arrest of Vannatta last night. After examination he was committed to jail in default of bail, fixed at \$5,000. Great excitement exists in this community in consequence of the wholesale attempt at murder. All the parties concerned are among our most respectable citizens.

Attempted Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., Feb. 7.

Barry Bartholomew, a well-known hotel runner of this place, attempted suicide, last evening, in the bar-room of the Tremont House, by swallowing laudanum. His life was despaired for some hours, but, by the aid of antidotes, he was, this morning, revived, and is now recovering. He parted from his wife some time ago, and has appeared to be insane for several weeks, which probably induced the rash act.

An Insane Father Murders his Daughter.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—A man named Hoefer, living in the outskirts of Hannibal, Mo., murdered his daughter, ten year old, yesterday. He first strangled her with a strap, and then cut her body in two with a knife. Afterwards he tore her heart out and cut it open with a knife and swallowed the blood. He was arrested, and, when asked why he committed the deed, replied that Christ was killed, and it was no worse for his child to die than Christ; that he offered her as a sacrifice to Christ. The man is insane.

Whiskey Distillery Seized—Highway Robbery.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The large whiskey distillery of S. N. Fowler, of this city, was taken possession of by United States Collector McGroarty, on Friday, together with the spirits and beer in process of manufacture, amounting, in the aggregate, to about 800 barrels, for alleged violation of the internal revenue law.

There have been several daring attempts at highway robbery, within the past few days, in the suburbs.

Murder of a Boy in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7.—Michael Kaufman, a German barber of this city, shot a little boy, named Edward Muller, on Saturday evening. The boy was looking into his shop window, and, after being ordered away by Kaufman, the latter fired a revolver through the window, killing the boy almost instantly. Kaufman narrowly escaped lynching by the citizens, but was hurried to jail.

Captain E. S. Wright, of this city, is appointed Warden of the Western Penitentiary of Allegheny City.

A Reverend Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The *Republican's* Omaha special says an interesting case of "soul-sus. may," was developed in this city to-day, the principal participator in which is Rev. Samuel Hermans, rector of Brownell Female Seminary, who was arraigned yesterday before the Bishop [illegible] of the institution, charged with too frequent intimacy with a lady teacher in his school, whose sudden disappearance led to an investigation of its cause. The reverend gentleman confessed to acts of intimacy, and also implicates a medical gentleman of high standing in the church. The affair has created an immense excitement in social circles, all the parties having held stations of responsibility and trust in the church and society.

INDIANA.

Excursion Party—Visit to the Normal School.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.

A party comprising four-fifths of the Legislature, with a number of State officers and other guests, went over to Terre Haute, yesterday, completely filling three passenger coaches. The object of the visit was for the purpose of inspecting the new Normal School building, which has been enclosed and is awaiting an appropriation of \$100,000 to complete it, the same having been already voted—half of it coming from the city and half from the State. The ride was a free one, and a magnificent banquet was served up by the citizens at the Terre Haute House. Brief addresses were made by Mr. Jno. Hall, President of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Barnabas C. Hobbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Riot Among Philadelphia Firemen.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The present volunteer Fire Department of this city removed to their new location yesterday, and, as usual in such cases, a building near by was set on fire to celebrate the event. This brought other companies on the ground, and a riot ensued, resulting in the mortally wounding of one man with a fire ball. Subsequently the house of another company was bombarded with stones and much injured. The frequency of similar affairs has started a movement in the City Council for a paid Fire Department.

Heavy Damages Claimed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, has presented a memorial to the Legislature, showing that \$1,216,791 raised damages to the road [illegible] [illegible]

Arrived.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Arrived, steamships Atalanta, from London, and [illegible], and City of Cork, from Liverpool. [illegible]

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

The Illinois Central View of the Lake Park Question.

How a Fish Inspector Won the Day.

Appropriations to State Institutions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7.

THE LAKE PARK BILL.

Colonel Mack, who represents the Illinois Central Railroad before the General Assembly, on the Lake Park question, has prepared a brief, which he will place on the desks of the members to-morrow, on the right and title of the State to the lands and waters granted by the amendment to the Chicago Harbor bill, in which he considers the question under the following heads: First. The State and the City of Chicago. Second. The State and the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Third. As to the grant to the three roads of the three blocks north of Monroe street. Under No. 1, after giving a synopsis of the title by which the land is held, he says: "It will be seen by the foregoing synopsis that, for thirty-three years, the city of Chicago has held this ground under the dedication of the Canal Commissioners, authorized by the express terms of the act of February 27, 1833, as a common or public grounds, and the right of the city to continue to hold this land in perpetuity, for this purpose, except as a grant by the State, for a paramount public use, will not be disputed. The necessities of business demand that this property shall be abandoned for a public park. The city may hold it forever as a park, but it has no power to use it or permit it to be used for any other purpose. A conveyance in fee is, therefore, asked for, in order that the change of use, demanded by the requirements of the country, may be made. The State loses nothing by the change. It would gain nothing by refusing to grant the title necessary to its accomplishment.

Under the second head he discusses as to the title to the bed of the lake and the rights of riparian owners, and says: "If the fee to the bed of the lake is in the riparian proprietor, then a grant by the State to another, except for public use, for compensation to the owner, would be in violation of a vested property right, and, therefore, void."

He then discusses the question as to the riparian ownership of the place in controversy, and claims that it belongs to the Illinois Central Railroad.

Under head 3, he says: "The only claim the State has to the lands north of Monroe street is in one block, and for this it gets compensation from the Illinois Central Railroad, under the provisions of their charter, which compels the company to pay over seven per cent of its gross earnings into the State Treasury.

TRUST DEEDS.

The bill in relation to trust deeds and mortgages, which THE TRIBUNE published and referred to editorially, in its issue of Saturday morning, was killed by the committee two or three days after. It never had the ghost of a chance. The bill was prepared and sent to Mr. Ward by Mr. Woodbridge, of your city.

FISH INSPECTION.

A former Fish Inspector of Chicago, who not only inspected fish but offered them for sale in the market, was deprived of his place, last spring, by the Common Council, and another put in his place. A spirit of revenge took possession of his soul, and he sent his brief down here to have the Fish Inspection law repealed, and thus leave his successor out in the cold. The present official, getting wind of this movement, immediately ordered a barrel of the best fish he could find in the Chicago market to be sent to the residences of each of the Cook County delegation, and that is the way he won. The delegation came up as a unit against the repeal, and the bill is buried beyond the possibility of resurrection.

ADJOURNMENT.

A joint resolution will be brought into the House to-morrow to adjourn, *sine die*, on Friday week. I am doubtful if the resolution will pass to-morrow, although I think the General Assembly will adjourn about the time named.

VETO.

Governor Palmer is pouring vetoes into the General Assembly rather frequently, but I think not any too often. His last came into the Senate on Saturday, on a law allowing the county of Bond to issue bonds to the extent of \$20,000, which amount is to be used by the town of Greenville as a bonus to secure the location in that city of the car-works of a certain railroad. The Governor is impressed with the belief that the town of Greenville has no right to tax the whole county of Bond for its local benefit.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The House Committee on State Institutions have agreed to recommend the following appropriations: For the Blind Asylum, for current expenses, \$25,000 per annum; for necessary repairs, \$5,000; for two years on all, \$55,000. For the Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Deficiency, \$7,746.77; ordinary expenses, per annum, \$56,250; for repairs, &c., per annum, \$8,000; insurance, per annum, \$3,000; furniture, \$3,500; printing press and material, \$4,000. For Idiotic School, per annum, \$20,000. Total for two years, \$151,746.77. For the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$40,000. The proposition to make the school for imbeciles and feeble-minded children a separate institution was not entertained by the committee. The amount to be given to the Insane Hospital has not yet been agreed upon by the committee, but it will be confined within the limits indicated in the above appropriation. The entire amount which will be given to all the Jacksonville institutions will fall short of \$450,000, and may go as low as \$350,000.

MORE TAX STEALING.

Senator Tincher will bring in a bill to-morrow, probably or next day at the farthest, to direct that the State taxes collected in the counties of Champaign, Vermilion and Ford, for the next three years, be applied to the payment of losses incurred by cattle-raisers in those counties by the spread of the Texas cattle fever. The Senator estimates the losses in those counties from this cause at from four to five hundred thousand dollars. I will do the Senator the justice to say that he has no faith that such a bill will pass. He has simply prepared and will introduce the bill at the urgent request of the sufferers in his district.

THE FOUR ALDERMAN.

If the four Aldermen who, as they receded from the sight of the our capital, received a new light on the Lincoln Park question, and sent it back in a despatch to Governor Palmer, expect to have an interview with the Governor before he signs the bill, they must return here very soon or they will be too late. The Governor does not now think of waiting long.

TEMPERANCE IN MILWAUKEE.

Speech of Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter on Moral Reform and Prohibitory Laws.

Signing the Pledge at a Public Meeting.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Feb. 6.

One of the largest audiences that we have ever seen in this city was assembled at Music Hall, last evening, on the occasion of the temperance meeting under the auspices of the Milwaukee Temperance Society. The audience consisted about equally of ladies and gentlemen, and all listened throughout with rapt attention.

Hon. E. D. Holton, President of the Milwaukee Temperance Society, called the meeting to order. He congratulated the audience on the full attendance at this, the first large meeting of the association. He gave a short review of the progress of the society, stating that between two and three hundred had already signed the pledge. He related briefly the circumstances connected with the calling of this meeting, and closed by introducing Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter.

Mr. Carpenter came forward amid loud and long-continued applause. He spoke as follows:

Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.—1 Cor., 8, 13.

[illegible]

He was frequently interrupted with applause. The male chorus of the Philharmonic Society sang a song with fine effect. Mr. Holton stated that as Mr. Carpenter was about to leave the city, he had made haste to get his signature to the pledge first, and he held it up to the view of the audience amid great cheer. His First Lieutenant in the matter was Levi Blossom, and the General Sherman of the campaign was Mr. Jenkins. Both these names were received with applause. Tablets with the pledge printed on them were passed among the audience, and a large number signed. At the same time several gentlemen upon the stage came up and entered their names, among whom we noticed Mr. Wm. Young, Colonel Henry A. Starr and Hon. Wm. A. Prentiss.

Sudden Death.

WATERBURY, Ct., Feb. 6.—Mr. John A. Whittel, a prominent citizen of this city, and manager of a woollen company, died suddenly, in the First Congregational Church, this afternoon, from a stroke of apoplexy.

Fire.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Galena at the Capital.

Two Weeks of Railway Jobbing.

General Schofield versus the Navy.

The Blackmailing Operation.

Our Diplomatic Service Renewed.

Bridges Authorized.

The Pension Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 3.

It has been snowing and raining. The season is lugubrious, all its early promise having been for naught, like the recollection of a young man's talent in the days of his degradation.

Two pretty girls were at Mrs. Grant's reception the other day, assisting her, both from Galena. Galena seems to be the Sparta of America, as Boston is called its Athens, and I suppose Chicago is the Macedonia which swallowed both of them. I was asking a man whom I saw here the other day some questions about Chicago. He spoke of Chicago with sad admiration.

"What is your town?" I asked.

"Galena!"

"Why! everybody that I have seen for a week, from General Grant down, is from Galena."

"Yes," he said, "we're all here. The durned railroad has busted us. Dubuque and Chicago has got the fruits of the bust. The rest is in Washington!"

"Oust, sir," he said, "we was on the road to empire. The Mississippi River was ours. Nature in the rear of us had the effect of a high tariff. But the Illinois Central and other roads stabbed us in the back. Just now we confine ourselves to showing how many great men we might have kep' home if the railroads hadn't spiled Galena!"

RAILROAD MATTERS.

There is no connected railway travel between the North and Virginia now. Stages take people across the Long Bridge, a depot at neither end, and drop them on the desolate hills, beside the dilapidated railroads, for the cheap and primitive cars to carry them off into desolate Virginia.

The carpet-baggers from Alabama are trying to get subsidies for numerous railways from that State. A young man, Congressman from one of the Southern States, came to me a few days ago and said:

"I see that you have been following the record of the Southern members here. You are right, sir, when you say that they are voting recklessly, extravagantly, perhaps corruptly. I court examination of my votes."

This is the real condition of things. Corruption finds immediate and cheap allies in many of these camp-followers of the Union star. Here is a negro man named J. Willis Menard applying for admission. As a negro he is not objectionable to me. But I find in the diplomatic correspondence that he was turned out of the island of Jamaica for attempting to incite the blacks to wholesale massacre there, deluging the island with placards printed in New Orleans, proclaiming that Jamaica could not exist half white and half black. It is sure that no such monstrous being should be admitted to Congress except upon the plainest evidence that he is rightfully elected. On the other hand, Colonel Switzler, of Missouri, rejected the other day, is a gentleman of high and gentle character, a Union soldier, and fairly elected. The carpet-baggers knocked him out of time, though every man of integrity, like Washburne, of Illinois, Bingham, and genuine Republicans voted to sustain a committee which reported unanimously in his favor.

Carl Schurz, whom some have called a Jacobin, has expressed, if I mistake not, a desire to return to the only safe and righteous way of governing the people—by the people. Federals or rebels—for suffrage is the only cure, and legislation to make a party perpetual is as much usurpation as the treason of Jeff. Davis.

Since my last list of railway bills which propose to seize for private corporations either land or subsidy, or both, the following have come before Congress. They are merely the accumulated bills of about two weeks:

Newcomb, Mo.—International Pacific Railroad. Subsidy, Texas lands and [illegible].

Senator Stewart, Nevada—Granting a small empire of lands to repay the cost of cutting an irrigating ditch in Utah; the ditch to be the security for itself like a horse's hide.

Senator Cole, California—Oroville & Virginia City Railroad, forty sections of land a mile.

Committee on Roads and Canals, Burton C. Cook, of Illinois, Chairman—United States to pay interest on subsidy of \$30,000 a mile, for second mortgage security on the principal. The interest is two millions a year. Besides this, nine million acres of Texas and United States land. And yet the committee report in favor of this bill at this time!

Senator Willey, West Virginia—West Virginia Central Railroad; six thousand odd sections of preferred government land at seventy-five cents an acre, to be paid for in stock. This is the most modest land grant bill I have seen.

Senator Harlan—Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company; to run wheresoever it listeth, thirty thousand dollars a mile subsidy. An impudent bill!

Mr. Buckley, Alabama—Large land grants to be rest ored to railways.

Flanders—Walla Walla, Klickitat, Skamonia and Clarke; aid to Columbia Railroad. Authorizing certain counties to mortgage themselves to a railroad. A sort of request to government to recommend them to a pawnbroker.

Boles, Arkansas—Arkansas & Pacific Railroad; forty sections a mile; sixteen thousand dollars a mile subsidy. This is a low-lung bill, as the name of the Directors show—a perfect opera.

Price, Iowa—Chicago, Leavenworth & Topeka Railroad Company. Every alternate section, six deep, both sides.

D. R. Ashley, Nevada—Central Pacific, Northern Branch. Twenty sections a mile, full subsidy. Another indecent bill.

Senator Kellogg, Louisiana—United States to go security for certain Mississippi bonds for levees. We know the history of Mississippi bonds.

Senator Conness, through Mr. Senator Wilson—Granting a United States reservation to San Francisco. Probably in thirty years we will be paying a big rent to San Francisco for a government perch.

Senator Norton—One hundred thousand acres to keep the Falls of St. Anthony from sliding back.

Senator McDonald—Thirty thousand dollars a mile and lands to International Pacific Railroad.

Senator Thayer, Nebraska—Sioux City & Columbus Railroad. Ten miles deep, alternate sections, both sides. A wild cat road.

Senator Abbott—Atlantic Texas Southern and Union Pacific Railroads, and Southern Continental Railroad. A bill, twenty-two pages long, demanding all that the Union Pacific Railroad gets.

Senator McDonald—Idaho, Oregon & Puget Sound Railroad. Forty sections a mile. Forty thousands of dollars a mile for fifty years. A piece of piracy and audacity.

Senator Pomeroy reports a bill in favor of Yanckton & Mississippi River Railroad. Begus atmosphere and begus road.

Senator Howard—Northern Pacific Railroad. Forty thousand dollars a mile.

Senator Kellogg—Pacific Central Transit Railroad. Twenty-five thousand dollars a mile.

Representative Taffe (Molasses Taffe!)—Sioux City Road. Proved to be practically useless as heretofore subsidized, and now reappears from the train of Jove in all its original modesty.

Here are twenty-one bills, comprising grants for an empire, with a purse big enough to run it for a generation, and these have all been introduced within two weeks! What shall be said of an insatiate avarice like this, which shall require but a few months to absorb the world's surface, and weep for more worlds to conquer?

SCHOFIELD WANTS THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ABOLISHED.

To-day General Schofield, called before the Military Committee of the House—a committee that seems to attend to its business—testified that he believed the country would be benefited by the combination of the War and Navy Departments. This opinion excited much surprise and then much commendation. His opinion was based upon recent developments in artillery and projectiles, and it is possible that Gideon Welles may prove to be the last, as he is the most venerable, Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Schofield seems to be a suggestive and decided man—a man of conclusions—and it is not improbable that in considering the greatest Generals we have left out one of the most original and splendid military characters, who is now in the directory, finding the place for his true development.

THE ALLEGED BLACK-MAILERS.

I sent you, yesterday, a sketch of the alleged attempt of U. H. Paynter, a character about town, to extort money from Robert J. Walker, under threat of abusing the Alaska purchase. It is now proved that this person was really an attache of the New York *Sun*, and that he abused the Alaska appropriation steadily. Resolutions will be offered in the House within a day or two dropping his name from the pay-roll. He was an originator of the concern called the Correspondents' Club here—the members of which are not correspondents, but reporters by telegraph. They seem to be in trouble over this exposure. I suggest that they appoint a board of examiners and undertake the study of the English language, very few of them either writing it or speaking it. These cubs are poor holds for writers who can float upon their individual quills. Ah dinner, "or food," given a year ago by this club, out of which a quarrel ensued with the present President, Mr. Samuel Wilkison toasted this very Paynter as the model of a journalist. The question now is which sort of a person does Mr. Wilkison consider a model. Some time ago a friend said to this Mr. Wilkison:

"Sam, you are a Bohemian!"

Mr. Wilkison looked enraged.

"A Bohemian," added his friend, "is a man who refuses fifty dollars a week for a thousand dollars now and then."

In brief, a correspondent wants no bolstering up, unless he be a gawk or a weasel. Clubs are poor subterfuges to help doubtful characters by concealing it in a corporation. The lepers crowd together to hide their sores. Journalism was purer in the days when the writers were not a body politic but the accepted and equal friends of statesmen. I am a correspondent of ten years' standing, and I never wanted to lean my back against any assembly of lamp intellects. "Go it alone," even if you are in a cockroach club!

CURTAILING OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE BILL.

The diplomatic service bill for the year [illegible]

tles which will interest people ambitious of being foreign Consuls. Chili and Butler's other economies are repealed in the bill. Three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars pay all our foreign Ministers. Thirty-three thousand dollars pay all our Secretaries of Legation. The Chinese Secretary gets five thousand dollars, the largest salary, but understanding the language there. Only half the sum is paid to a Secretary who can speak Japanese. Fifty dollars a week is paid to Secretaries at Paris and London, while in dear and frigid St. Petersburg thirty-five dollars a week is the stipend. A hundred thousand dollars, added as contingent to this grand total, make four hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year expense for what Don Piatt described John Mason as doing, "bringing his gigantic intellect to bear upon an introduction of Muggins to the Emperor."

In Turkish countries our Consuls have to keep guards, dragomen and other lazzaroni, costing \$3,500.

We appropriate \$50,000 a year to relieve American seamen, send them home, and make them feel the goodness of their flag, and five thousand dollars to make presents to foreigners who rescue our seamen. It is a beautiful thing to see all civilization reaching out help to those who sail the seas over for thee, love! We plant lighthouses all round them, leave a relief fund in every port, make Jack happy, as his tastes go, fill his pipe with baccy, procure him a fiddle, make him proud of his colors. But the sovereignty of the storm, the ocean that violates the comity of nations, the insincere and barbarous sea, who shall put trust in treaties with it?

Our Consuls and their clerks cost us \$400,000. We have eleven Consuls General, one hundred and twenty Consuls, and forty-five inferior Consuls. London and Paris are now Consulates General. Some new Consulates are Acapulco, Hakodadi, Mahe, Osacca, Tunstall, Valencia, Yeddo, and Balmen. Fifty thousand dollars are expended for flags, arms, seals and postage for the Consuls. Thirty-five thousand dollars for office rent. We support prisons in China, Siam, Turkey, and Japan, as well as Consular Courts, and they cost us \$18,000. It costs \$10,000 to bring home criminals, when Surratt is not on the wing; \$12,500 to suppress the slave trade, \$10,000 for neutrality act expenses, and \$35,384 to pay this year's part of the Scheldt dues—these are some of the sums we pay abroad. We give \$5,000 to a revenue agent who ransacks the accounts of Consuls, and keeps them from what is commonly called "knocking down." Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that we need not have anybody to watch the revenue agents. Ninety days skylarking in each and every year is allowed to a Consul and a Minister. Vessels to Canada "clear" only once a year. The jail at Bankok in Siam and all the jailers, get altogether \$1,000 a year. I shall take care to keep out of that jail at Bankok, for fear the soup might be thin. But I don't believe anybody ever goes to Bankok except to get into jail. This appropriation ought to be increased, for at present there is not enough temptation to get into jail at Bankok. Altogether, the diplomatic service away from home costs about a million of dollars every year. Enough to subsidize twenty miles of Pacific railroad; to connect, say, Scrub Run and Sandy Hill.

Grave and agile old boys are our foreign Ministers. We made the best nomination when we sent Franklin. Charles Francis Adams was a congealed Franklin; he did not warmly but too well. The only Minister we ever sent abroad who brought an idea back was Thomas Jefferson. He looked into the pots of boiling carrots out of sympathy with the color of his hair, and discovered the French revolution in its first ebullitions. Reverdy Johnson is an article of exported blubber. Many years ago he read the libels upon American dyspepsia put forth by English writers and resolved to offer himself up as a sacrifice to disprove them. Excepting only the man in New York who tried, the other day, to eat twenty-four hard-boiled eggs on a wager, Mr. Johnson has vindicated the American stomach to the fullest extent. Now let Grant send away some lean and hungry man.

REVENUES.

Discussing the Internal Revenue bill, yesterday, General Schenck, high-tariff, paid a compliment to the sagacity of Commissioner Wells in saying that the diminished whiskey tax promised to net three times the revenue of the old tax—four times greater. But when the oil question came up, the volatile and specific Moorehead saw a chance to get his Tariff law in and squeeze the widow's cruse. A series of bellowings, a bolt at red flannel, and a sudden tumbling into hoof, horn and hide when the matador Garfield pierced him in the shoulder blade—this was the last appearance of Moorehead in the bull-pen. They hitched a pair of Pennsylvania mules to him and drew him away through the sawdust. The music to this solemn peroration may be found in Cock Robin:

"Who'll toll the bell?"
"I," said the bull,
"Because I can pull,
And I'll toll the bell!"

BRIDGING HIGH-TIDE.

Congress has passed the bill legalizing the bridge across the East River at New York. The object of the bill was to remove the last obstacle to capital, and the bridge will probably be begun speedily. It is a commentary upon the difference between municipal and national enterprise that this bridge should have been so long delayed. To shorten the route between Ireland and England the British long ago bridged the ocean strait of Menai, while Brooklyn, with 400,000, and New York, with perhaps a million of people, are at this time separated by a wall of ice and a torrent of ice. Yet, I am sure that the lake tunnel of Chicago is a more daring and difficult enterprise than the bridging of this river. It was a greater task to hang an iron webb across the Niagara and to bridge the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace. For want of this bridge a ferry company at New York has monopolized the East River and taken tolls from a million and a half of people every year.

LATEST RELIGIOUS LEGISLATION.

Petitions come to Congress now and then, as yesterday, asking that the words God and Christ be inserted in the constitution. Then Mr. Daniel Drew, the Erie Road speculator, wants his Theological Seminary relieved of taxes. Dan. Drew is a good deal like some of the ancient Barons who slew, tortured and annihilated their enemies, and then presented their estates to the Church.

The Methodist Church owes to Bishop Simpson and Abel Stevens, mainly, its entrance into political life. It is altogether the most aggressive and powerful of Protestant denominations in America; but it is no more powerful by reason of its appearance in politics than it was before. It attained its strength by quiet processes; now it is only showing that strength. Senators Harlan and Willey, and nearly Senator Cumback, are among its prominent people of late. Grant is the first trustee of the Metropolitan Methodist Church here, which will cost about \$300,000. He has been the host of Bishop Simpson, and, if I do not mistake, the Bishop has a standing invitation to go to Grant's whenever he is in Washington.

SUMNER AND PATTERSON.

Seventy thousand dollars have been paid for keeping the slave-traders off the Mediterranean Sea, between Civita Vecchia and Marseilles. Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, had a fierce fight over this matter. Mr. Sumner's argument, as nearly as I recollect it, was this:

"With profound regret, I see you, Patterson, giving me a sonorous chance to thunder my consistency: What is \$12,500 a year to the solemn treaty? But what is even the solemn treaty to my consistency?"

Mr. Patterson's reply was to this effect:

"With settlement and shiver, I defy thee, Boston! I live the highest in point of geography, and in New Hampshire, if we don't make the most of everything, we save the most of it. Slavery is played; as the greater contains the less, I think you are played. Avaunt! I hurl down my protected pair of gauntlets!"

Mephistophilian Chorus of Democrats: "Ha! ha!"

WOMEN'S PENSIONS.

The Pension bill, as reported by Perham, of Maine, and others, has been savagely attacked by reason of its clause forbidding adulterous soldiers' widows from receiving pensions. Green B. Raum took ground that a soldier's widow who marries ought not to lose her pension. See what horns of dilemmas we must take. It does not seem proper that the government should pay money to a woman who has replaced the loss of her dead husband by a new husband. Yet it is alleged that because of this loss of pension many women prefer adultery to marriage, and live with men who otherwise would marry them. It seems to me that prostitution is punishment enough. The government cannot be an examiner of marriage certificates.

GATH.

Lincoln Park—Letter from Alderman Wicker.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In view of the articles in two of the morning papers in relation to Lincoln Park, an explanation is due to the public that they may know the reasons that induced the despatch from Bloomington to Governor Palmer, by the Council Committee. No one of the committee has seen the Lincoln Park bill, not because they did not want to see it, for they tried while in Springfield, but failed to find a copy of the bill. [illegible] [illegible]

Yours, &c., CHAS. G. WICKER.

Sudden Death.

On Saturday last a young and talented F. C. [illegible]

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.

United States 5-20s closed on Saturday at 80¾. Today they were firmer and higher, and were quoted at 80¾.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

After the closing of the market reports on Saturday, spirits of turpentine advanced to 30s per cwt. in London, and to 28s 6d in Liverpool. Common rosin at Liverpool closed steady at 4s 3d.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.—Crude Petroleum—Market on Saturday very strong at 16¼c [illegible] [illegible]

MARRIED.

DAY—MONTGOMERY—At the residence of Mrs. J. H. Montgomery, 384 Michigan avenue, Rev. Wm. H. Day to Miss Hattie Montgomery, both of this city.

DUFFEE—REILLY—February 4th, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Jos. R. Doyle, Mr. John H. Duffee, Jr., to Miss Annie Reilly.

DIED.

BOOLE—In this city, February 7, of scarlet fever, Georgie Boole, son of Jacob L. and Mary E. Boole, aged 3 years, 1 month and 11 days. [illegible]

PLATT—At Lisbon, N. Y., January 19, Sarah E. A., wife of Jonas Platt, and daughter of the late Judge Livingston, aged 59 years.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.

A special conclave of CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 19, K. T., this (MONDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. Every member is expected to attend. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

The Skating Season.

WEST SIDE RINK.

SPLENDID ICE.

Hurdle and Scrub Races ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Grand Masquerade on Saturday Night. Elegant Prizes given.

Dry Goods.

LEE, BLISS & CO., NEW YORK,

REMOVE FEB. 1, 1869, TO THEIR NEW STORES,

Nos. 30 & 32 Howard-st., Corner Crosby, Near Broadway,

Where they will open complete lines of Goods for the Spring Trade, in the following departments, viz:

Dress Goods,

Silks and Silk Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
White Goods and Linens,
Shawls, &c., &c.,
Cloths and Woollens.

LEE, BLISS & CO.'S STANDARD MAKE:

Alpacas, Mohairs & Poplin Alpacas

In BLACKS, COLORS and WHITES, superior in every particular to any other make imported.

ALEXANDER ALLEMAND KID GLOVES,
9-8 English and French Percales,
Shirtings and Brilliants,
Solid, Checked and Fancy Ginghams,
CHAMBRAYS, &c.

Piece Goods & Trimmings.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

BIDDLE & HUNT, 45 and 47 Lake-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

Wholesale Trade and Business of Piece Goods and Trimmings for Men's Wear.

We have formed a limited partnership for the Wholesale Business in all the lines pertaining to the specialties of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tailors' Trimmings.

The general partners are GEORGE W. A. BIDDLE and MONTGOMERY HUNT, of Chicago. The special partners are GEO. W. BENNETT, of Chesapeake City, Cecil County, Maryland, who has contributed and paid into the common stock of said partnership the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), and ROBERT LAW, of Chicago, Illinois, who has contributed and paid into the said common stock the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). The partnership to terminate on the 31st December, A. D. 1871.

GEO. W. A. BIDDLE, GEO. W. BENNETT, MONTGOMERY HUNT, ROBERT LAW,
General Partners. Special Partners.

Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1869.

Machinery.

LANE & BODLEY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND MILL WORK,

Portable Circular Saw Mills,

with our Patent Simultaneous and Independent Wrought-Iron Head-Blocks,

Patent Lath and Shingle Machines,

Power Mortiser, Blanchard Spoke Lathe,

HUB, SPOKE, WAGON AND CAR MACHINERY,

Planing, Moulding, Tenoning and Sawing Machines.

SHAFTING

of all sizes kept in stock. Ball and Socket Adjustable Hangers, with Self-Lubricating Journal Boxes. We have improved and very FULL PULLEY PATTERNS, of uniform style and weight.

Catalogues furnished on application.

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THE GARD IMPROVED BRICK MACHINE.

Has made in Chicago over thirty millions of brick. It may be seen in operation any day in Chicago. For pamphlets with full description address

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PLACEY & STORRS, ARCHITECTS, No. 162 Lake-st., Chicago.

Plans and Specifications prepared for buildings of every description on short notice and moderate rates. We make a specialty of designing Church and School edifices, requiring correct and ample ventilation. Correspondence solicited.

Real Estate for Sale.

DICKENS HOUSE FOR SALE.

This desirable Residence, 338 North Clark-st., will be sold at auction, TUESDAY, Feb. [illegible], at 12 o'clock, noon, for CASH. Also, the lease of the ground for two years, with the privilege of extension. [illegible]

General Notices.

Prairie Shooting Club.

A regular meeting of the club will be held at the hall this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

JAS. RATHBONE, Sec'y.

CLOVERINE

Cleans all articles of clothing, &c., as quickly and thoroughly as benzine, without [illegible]. CLOVERINE has the delightful odor its name indicates. For sale by all druggists.

Restaurant.

Northwestern Dining Hall.

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

LOW PRICES TELL

Fourth Week OF OUR CLOSING OUT SALE

Previous to Removal to 118 and 120 State-st.

AND

The Rush Greater than Ever.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 136 Lake-st.,

Respectfully announce that they have made still further sacrifices on SOME CLASSES of goods, notwithstanding the quick rate at which they have been selling, and, as these goods cannot be again replaced at the present prices, urge upon all about to purchase the advantage of seizing upon this opportunity, and buying now.

GREATER REDUCTIONS IN PAISLEY SHAWLS

And Colored Silks,
And Dress Goods,
And all Styles of Cloakings,
And Cloths for Men's Wear,
And Blankets and Flannels,
And Laces and Lace Goods,
And Fine Hosiery and Underwear,
And Hoopskirts,
And a few Winter Cloaks left at about half price.

Remember, We Include COTTON GOODS

In the General Reduction, although they have greatly advanced.

Also, all kinds of Linens, Table Linens, Towelling and Housekeeping Goods.

If you Wish to SAVE Money on these Goods, NOW IS THE TIME.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 136 LAKE-ST.

Bankers.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., BANKERS,

No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW YORK.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

Commission Merchants.

ROBERT CARMICHAEL & CO., General Commission Merchants

For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, SEEDS, &c., 134 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Established in Cincinnati 1850, in Chicago 1866. Advances made to this market, or on consignments to our friends in Cincinnati, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Liverpool.

Manufacturers' agents for sale of Irish Linens, Linen Threads, &c. Prices and samples on hand.

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SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD. THOMAS BURTON.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO., Commission Merchants

We give special attention to both buying and selling Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs and Provisions. Property bought, held and shipped on margins.

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TO RENT.

The First and Second Lofts of Store 74 and 76 Lake-st.

E. & L. FAXON & CO.

DOCK TO RENT ON SOUTH BRANCH,

Suitable for Lumber, Coal or Wood. Track to yard, and in good order. For particulars address DOCK, Tribune office.

LUMBER YARD TO RENT.

[illegible]

For Sale.

Parlor Furniture.

An elegant set of Furniture for Parlor and Bed room (with carpets) can be had cheap for cash by applying at [illegible]

FOR SALE.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL—This well known property [illegible]

Lumber.

LUMBER.

[illegible]

Watches.

ELGIN WATCHES.

NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY:

Having carefully examined and tested your watches, we find them perfect in all their parts, of fine finish and well adapted to the wants of the time-keeping public. We consider them the best made watches in America for the price, and equal to the finest European Watches, for accurate time, that were double or three times the money. We cheerfully recommend them to all parties wanting good timekeepers:

NOWLIN & McELWAIN,
[illegible]
WENDELL & HYMAN,
HUBBS, HODGES & HAMILTON,
F. NORRIS & CO.,
[illegible]
G. ASHLEMAN,
[illegible]
[illegible]

The names above will be recognized as the leading Jewellers of Chicago. They have no pecuniary interest in the company, but freely testify as to the genuine merits of the watches, which for the past year have been sold by them.

National Watch Company, Chicago:

GENTS: The watches of your make sold by us during the past year have, with scarcely an exception, given more than ordinary satisfaction, and are proving to be all that you claim for them as accurate and durable time-keepers.

Taking into consideration the improvements you have introduced in their construction, and the general fineness of finish of even the lowest grade, we regard them as being well worth their price, and take great satisfaction in selling them to such of our customers as desire good time-keepers.

PALMER, BACHELDERS & CO., 162 Washington-st., Boston.
WARREN & SPADONE, 4 Maiden Lane, New York.
WHEELER, PARSONS & CO., 2 Maiden Lane, New York.
SCOTT & HERNDON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JENKINS & HATCH, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MIDDLETON BROS., 10 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

No Movements Retailed by the Company.

Call on Your Jeweller and Ask to See the Elgin Watches.

Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company:

159 & 161 LAKE-ST., Chicago.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

3-4 PLATE—16 SIZE.

These Watches are by far the finest Watches made in this country. We have also a

STEM-WINDING WATCH,

Made at Waltham, which we warrant will satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.

N. MATSON & Co., 117 LAKE-ST.

STEM-WINDING WALTHAM WATCHES.

These Watches are, in design, beauty and finish, equal to the best made anywhere. The manufacture of watches of this fine grade is not attempted elsewhere in this country.

NOWLIN & McELWAIN, 63 Clark-st.

Life Insurance.

METROPOLITAN Life Insurance Company,

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JAMES R. DOW..........President.

JANUARY 26TH, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of Fifty per cent on the annual premium rate of all Participating Life Policies, and Forty per cent on the annual endowment rate of all Participating Endowment Policies issued in the year 1867.

R. H. JONES, Vice President.

C. M. SILLIMAN, Manager,

BRANCH OFFICE,

104 LaSalle-st., Chicago Ill.

Fire Brick.

FIRE BRICK.

"J. M.!" Brick, \$60 per thousand. "J. M." 50

Also, CUPOLA BRICK and BAKERS' TILE, and Prepared Fire Clay by the barrel.

Manufactured and sold by the

JOLIET MOUND CO., AT JOLIET, ILL.

Office and Yard in Chicago, CORNER OF WELLS AND POLK-STS.

CHICAGO, January 1, 1869.

[illegible]

Champagne Wines.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE WINES,

Of the Vintage of 1865.

SCHULTZE & TAILER,

Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas,

40 Beaver-st., NEW YORK.

For sale by the principal Wholesale Grocers and Wine Dealers in this city.

Furniture.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE!

Wm. W. STRONG, 309 Randolph-st.

Cider.

CIDER.

Prime Sweet, in barrels and half barrels.

GREEN APPLES, choicest varieties.
DRIED APPLES, Michigan and Ohio.
DRIED PEACHES, prime halves.

For sale by J. T. BORRIS & CO., Commission Merchants, 193 SOUTH WATER-ST.

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST-CLASS Improved City Property.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible]

The Revolution.

THE GENUINE REVOLUTION

Will Commence Feb. 10th, AT 73 LAKE-ST.

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP.

I have this day associated with me in the business of [illegible], under the firm name of "E. D. TAYLOR & CO." Chicago, Feb. 1, 1869. E. D. TAYLOR.

CARD.

E. D. TAYLOR & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

Hard and Soft Coal and Wood, CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible] the celebrated "LA SALLE" COAL delivered to all parts of the city.

Office and Yard, 330 South Wells-st., Corner of Harrison. P. O. Box [illegible].

Dissolution Notices.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WATSON, WILLSON, GILLETTE & CO., is dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by James L. Watson & Co., who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

JAMES L. WATSON, JOHN WILLSON, HORACE D. GILLETTE, EDGAR E. GASTON.

Chicago, Feb. 3, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing and selling Boots and Shoes at wholesale, at No. 36 Lake-st., under the name and style of

J. L. WATSON & CO.

Feb. 3, 1869. J. L. WATSON, E. E. GASTON.

Removal.

Notice of Removal.

A. LEBENSTEIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF EARTHENWARE,

Can be found for the present at

188 Randolph-st.,

Nearly opposite their old store, and are prepared to fill all orders for all Goods in their line promptly as usual.

Wanted.

NOTICE.

Stove Men and Real Estate Agents.

WANTED—To buy an established Stove Store [illegible]

Proposals.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Legal.

LEGAL SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, [illegible]

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company vs. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1860

TERMS, ETC.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE KICKS

THE WAIL-PACKS HAS COMPANY.

THE GOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS.

THE COAL MINE MILL.

THE FAR WEST.

OHIO.

ARKANSAS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PACIFIC COAST.

MICHIGAN.

MEXICO.

SOUTH AMERICA.

WEST INDIES.

WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK.

EUROPE.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE OHIO-COMSTOCK CASE.

EUROPE.

Spain.

A CONSTITUTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CORTES.

MADRID, Feb. 6.

The Provisional Government will present to the Constituent Cortes the draft of a constitution embracing a clause prohibiting slavery in all Spanish possessions. It will be left to the Cortes to decide as to the method of freeing slaves.

CLERICAL MEMBERS OF THE CORTES FORBIDDEN TO TAKE THEIR SEATS.

MADRID, Feb. 6.

The Pope has forbidden the prelates recently elected to take seats in the Cortes.

Great Britain.

THE TIMES IN DENUNCIATION OF THE ALABAMA TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The government has resolved on the abolition of the University tests.

The *Times* denounces the Alabama treaty and says it is incomprehensible and without order, unless there was a secret stipulation somewhere to the contrary. The consideration of the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents was plainly provided for in this treaty. Nothing was excluded. The defects of the treaty have grown out of and owing to the semi-public fashion in which negotiations have been conducted. If the United States Senate hesitates to ratify the project, Ireland will not care. It is desirable that the whole treaty be revised and recast. As it is now, practically, every dispute may go to the umpire for final decision. If this is a settlement, the *Times* asks for a new definition of the word.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR DUBLIN UNSEATED.

LONDON, Feb. 6—Evening.

Benjamin Lee Guinness, member of Parliament for Dublin, has been unseated.

France.

THE MEXICAN DEBT.

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The early payment of one instalment of the Mexican debt is promised.

Greece.

THE MINISTERIAL TROUBLES.

ATHENS, Feb. 6.

The new Ministry is a failure. Bulgaris, the former Prime Minister, has been recalled. The King adheres to the protocol.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

The *Evening Post* says that private despatches from Washington report, on the authority of a Senator whose knowledge is beyond doubt, that the Committee of the Senate on Post Offices and Roads have not agreed on any report on the subject of telegraph, and have not come to any conclusion as to the general policy of Mr. Hubbard's bill.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The Executive Committee of the employing printers report that the strike has failed. There are now 300 Union men unemployed, and only sixty vacancies in the offices.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC RAILWAY EXCURSION.

Preparations are being made for an excursion at the completion of the Union Pacific Railway. Lists of guests are being prepared, and the party is expected to start about June 1st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Central Pacific Company has withdrawn its bonds from the market, and the Union Company is expected to do the same shortly.

STOCKS.

The principal topic of conversation on Wall street to-day was the decision of Judge Ingraham about the Central Road, and probable action of the Legislature upon it. The Erie was weak and neglected, owing to the expected renewal of litigation, and rumors of injunctions. Western stocks are generally higher than yesterday, owing to the veto of the Fuller Railway Fare bill by the Governor of Illinois. The advance is most noticeable on Rock Island and Northwestern shares.

THE COTTON GOODS MARKET.

The advance of cotton during the week has had the effect not only to stiffen the prices of domestic cotton goods, but to largely increase the sales during the past few days.

FOREIGN ITEM.

A Brussels letter says the Empress Carlotta has been, for the last two months, in a calm state, and has been extremely taciturn. Often she does not get up at all, but passes two days in bed.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE MISSING PASSENGERS OF THE ILL-FATED HIBERNIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Bremen bark America reached quarantine this afternoon, when it was ascertained that she has aboard none of the passengers of the unfortunate Hibernia. It appears that she fell in with (December 16) the Bremen bark [illegible], which took from her her crew and also that of the wrecked ship Hibernia, whom the Cumberland had taken off. The America touched at the Azores January 2, and landed the men she had saved. Her arrival dissipates the hope of hearing of the missing boat from the Hibernia, which is undoubtedly lost, with the thirty-nine persons missing from the wreck.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A destructive fire occurred in Mulberry street this morning. The picture-frame manufactories of John S. Ryder and S. W. Marvin & Co., numbered respectively 18 and 20, both owned by William Phelps, were consumed, and the tailoring of the latter building created a tenement. [illegible] Loss on building, $20,000; partly insured.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

[illegible] General Grant [illegible] the house of [illegible] Mr. Chittenden [illegible] Philadelphia.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Governor Hoar, of Michigan, the Republican member of the sub-committee of two from the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the alleged naturalization frauds, has concluded the examination of over one hundred witnesses [illegible] Orange County, and will return to Washington to-day.

COUNTERFEITERS SENTENCED.

In the United States District Court on Brooklyn, yesterday, [illegible] convicted of counterfeiting National Bank notes, were sentenced to the penitentiary, the former twelve and the latter two years at hard labor. A motion was made for a new trial.

Fires.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 5.—The building known as the Robertson House, situated on the corner of Main and First streets, one of our finest hotels, was destroyed by fire between three and four o'clock this morning. [illegible]

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 5.—The Hiawatha House, W. McMullin owner, at McKeesport, near this city, was burned this morning. Loss, $25,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The dry goods and grocery store of J. B. Morgan, at Cedarburg, Iowa, was burned last night. Loss, $15,000. Partially insured.

MOBILE, Jan. 3.—Spring Hill College, six miles from the city, was destroyed by fire last night. The students barely escaped with their lives. The library, furniture and museum were all destroyed. No one injured. Loss, $100,000. Insurance, $30,000.

WEST INDIES.

The Cuban Insurrection—The Peace Negotiations—Losing Ground in St. Domingo.

[illegible]

Counterfeiters Pardoned by the President—Trouble Among the Presbyterians.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—The President has pardoned Carlo Lothrige and Francis Marzetti, who were sentenced, in 1866, to serve fifteen years in the penitentiary at Frankfort, for counterfeiting United States currency.

A movement is on foot to further complicate the existing difficulties among the Presbyterians of Kentucky. It is an effort on the part of certain of the laity who are inclined to see the Kentucky Synod connected with the southern General Assembly.

An Island Rendezvous of Thieves in Lake Ontario.

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—A gang of desperadoes, among whom were two Penitentiary convicts, were discovered to-day on an island in the lake. They threatened to shoot the detectives who went to arrest them, and while the detectives sent for assistance the thieves escaped in boats. On entering the buildings quantities of stolen articles, lately reported to the police, were found.

Programme for the Social Science Congress to Meet at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The annual meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held in Agricultural Hall, in this city, on the 17th and 18th insts. Addresses will be delivered by Samuel Eliot and Horace Greeley, and papers be read by Prof. Goldwin Smith, John Stanton Gould, Frank B. Sanborn, Chas. L. Brace and Charles Francis Adams.

Suit to Recover.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of this city has brought suit against [illegible] to recover [illegible]

Cattle Poisoning at Fishkill Plains, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 5.—The excitement over the sudden death of cattle at Fishkill Plains has subsided. The fact that they died was found by a stream of water, having been poisoned. The balance of Mr. Haight's cattle are in a healthy condition.

Sudden Death from an Overdose of Chloroform.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Chas. E. Dupuy, for many years a Professor of French in this city, died suddenly to-day, from an overdose of chloroform administered by himself. He was at one time the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Maryland.

Disaster on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 5.—A passenger train on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad ran off the track at Beach Haven this morning. Many persons were injured, but not fatally. Hon. Geo. B. Brown was severely burned.

A Youthful Incendiary.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 6.—Several attempts have been made recently to fire the Children's Home, and a girl of 11, an inmate, named [illegible], was arrested and confessed her guilt.

General Sherman in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—General Sherman arrived this morning, accompanied by his daughter and Colonel Dayton and wife. They will remain here some time.

Card from Tennessee Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Representatives Arnell, Mullins and Nunn, of Tennessee, in a card, denounce as willful and malicious falsehood the publication which connects them in any way with the school fund frauds in that State.

Mississippi Press Convention.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—At the session of the Mississippi Press Convention, just closed at Holly Springs, J. Augustus [illegible], editor of the Grenada *Sentinel*, was elected President.

Ruins.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 6.—The Police [illegible]

Death of Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Maine.

[illegible]

THE GRIER-COMSTOCK CASE.

Introduction of Witnesses on the Part of the Defence.

A Brother-in-Law and Sister of Mrs. Grier on the Stand.

An Eye-Witness of the Affray Denies that Mrs. G. was the Assailant.

By Our Special Reporter.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 6, 1869.

The second day of the trial of Mrs. Samantha M. Grier, charged with an assault, with intent to kill, upon the person of Mrs. Leonore J. Moss (formerly Miss Comstock), was attended with unusual interest. All day long the capacious court-room was crowded to suffocation, and at the hotels and other places of rendezvous it has been one topic of conversation. It was pretty well known, before the commencement of the trial, what the testimony on the part of the people would be, and their witnesses made no concealment, either of their persons or of the knowledge in their possession. Those for the defence, however, steadily kept their light hid under a bushel, and neither their persons, nor anything they were likely to reveal upon examination, could be discovered by those who sought after information, either out of curiosity or for purposes connected with the trial.

EXCLUDING WITNESSES.

Therefore, on the opening of the defence, this morning, State's Attorney Reed called upon Mr. Swett for the names of his witnesses, and asked that such as were not in the act of giving testimony be excluded from the court room. This was objected to by Mr. Swett, when a long argument ensued, finally resulting in the exclusion of the witnesses.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE.

The list furnished includes the following names: Winslow Bushnell, Catharine J. Bushnell, Margaret Jane Adams, Anna Lynam, Richard Lynam, Alfred C. Lynam, Miss Grier, Miss Perry, and Messrs. Griffith and Pittar. Four of these witnesses were examined, and their testimony is given below. By Miss Grier they propose to prove that her mother was home when she came home from school; by Miss Perry, her teacher, they propose to prove that the left [illegible] and the latter twelve years of age, are supposed to substantiate the statements of Mrs. Lynam, and Messrs. Griffith and Pittar, surveyors, who have "[illegible]" the distance from Mrs. Grier's house to the place of assault, will give the jury the benefit of their observations and measurements.

FURTHER PROOF OF IDENTITY.

Before the defence opened the case, the prosecution called on the stand Mr. Joseph Connors, the absent witness referred to in the Tribune of yesterday. He testified to both the time of the assault and the identity of Mrs. Grier as the person who committed the brutal outrage. At the conclusion of his testimony, Mr. Swett, attorney for the defence, and his Clerk, Mr. Leddy, took the stand, with a view of impeaching Mr. Connors' testimony. Both made a position to the effect that witness had averred to them, at an interview held last Sunday, that he was not certain regarding the identity of the person who committed the assault, and would not be able to identify Mrs. Grier. However that may be, when confronted by Mrs. Grier, he claimed recognition in a very positive manner. He likewise identified Mrs. Moss as the person whom he saw in company with Mrs. Grier.

The defence then opened with the sworn testimony of

WINSLOW BUSHNELL.

He said: I reside at No. 531 Michigan avenue; am a lumber merchant; have resided in Chicago about twelve years. The defendant is my wife's sister. I remember the occurrence of her arrest on a Saturday; my attention was then called to the time of the occurrence, and the whereabouts of Mrs. Grier; she was at my house between half past 10 and 11 o'clock; I left at the latter hour; and she remained; we had just moved into a new house; I had an appointment a distance off, and reached there five minutes after 11 o'clock. I have known Mrs. Grier since 1856; I heard her voice on examination at the Police Court, and do not think it was her natural or ordinary voice; it was hoarser; in the morning on that day she complained of a cold.

Cross-examination: She was at my house after the occurrence several weeks; I don't remember particularly about her dress on that day; did not talk frequently about it; do not think she ever called my attention to the allegation of it being 11 o'clock when I left on that day; it occurred to me that she was with me when Mr. Reed told me the cause of the arrest; I talked to a number of persons about it; when Mr. Reed talked to me about it, I think he stated the time of the occurrence; think he said about noon; my appointment was at a private house; went to my office first, and read over my letters; when I reached my office it was about five minutes past 11 o'clock, or ten minutes; the distance from my house to my office is about five blocks.

CATHARINE J. BUSHNELL.

I am a sister of the defendant; remember the time of her arrest; I accompanied her to the Police Court; I first met Mr. Swett on Saturday, and saw him at his office, and at my house in the evening; I heard him talking to my husband of the time of the occurrence; I stated the time when Mrs. Grier was at my house; I again talked to Mr. Swett about a week ago; she came to my house before 9 o'clock on Thursday morning; she came on Thursday morning; my husband and I were hanging a mirror; that concluded, I sat in the sitting-room with my sister; we sat about twenty minutes; my husband came down and went out; my sister then remained half an hour longer; she left about half-past 11 o'clock; my husband left about 11 o'clock; when Mrs. Grier left my house she remarked it was late, and if she did not hurry she would not be able to go to market and get her daughter's dinner; besides, she wished to look at a house on Michigan avenue [illegible]

[illegible]

MARGARET JANE ADAMS.

[illegible]

ANNA LYNAM.

Last spring I resided on the Vincennes road; I remember an assault committed in that neighborhood; saw two women pass; saw the tall one beat. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Wool-Growers Dissatisfied.

From the Country Gentleman.

I notice in your paper of November 5th, a communication of George Geddes, whose remarks on the above subject so coincide with my own that I am induced to try to extend the matter a little further. I believe it is quite time that the farmers, and especially the wool growers, should give more direct attention to their interests in these things than they have, not rest satisfied with the delusion so much held up to view of late years, that the interests of the wool grower and the woollen manufacturers are identical, and no longer allow the manufacturers to speak and act for them, with our Congressmen on this subject. Their interests are, it is true, as regards the "need of protection" from what is commonly called "the pauper labor of Great Britain," but there is no reason why, as in the present case, the manufacturers should have a protection of 60 per cent, and we only 10 per cent against that labor. It is a fact, I believe, that the agricultural labor of England is performed for fully 50 per cent less per hand of equal capacity than factory labor in many parts of this country; hence, if that be true, we should have a *greater protection* against it than the manufacturers. Instead of so much less than we now have. It used to be, when our factories had very imperfect and unskilful machinery, that a farmer could [illegible]

[illegible]

only got 40 cents last season; I paid $2.25 per pound for cloth at our factory in Richmond; and I believe, as a general rule, farmers have not been able, of late, to buy at retail woollen goods of any kind, except at a price to correspond with which wool should be at least $1 per pound.

Now I think this should not be so, and they admit of a remedy which is available and within the easy reach of those interested most in it. It is this:

Let the farmers and wool-growers who are in the neighborhood of, and are acquainted with, members of Congress, represent the case to them, and in the proper way (by petition to Congress) ask that we should have the same protection from low-priced foreign labor that the manufacturers have, as well as against the cheaply raised wool of South America and other foreign countries, where many thousands of sheep are kept in vast herds on the plains, at but very little expense to their owners, and the wool is now sent here almost duty free, and very much reduces the price of our wool, while the goods which we must buy are at, comparatively, a very high price, in consequence of the present high tariff on all foreign woollen goods.

Now I do not know that high tariffs are always best for the masses of the people, but I think the farmers have a just right to as much protection as the manufacturers have, and they can have it if they will use the means within their reach to obtain it. For several years past the manufacturers have been holding conventions and exhibitions of their goods, and sometimes have taken the pains to publish them as conventions of "wool growers and woollen manufacturers," at which committees are usually appointed to represent their interests at Washington; and this part of the duty has been well done so far as manufacturers are concerned, but practically greatly to the expense and loss of the farmers. Either make all free of duty, or tax all alike, according to their true value.

S. S. RICHIE.

NEW PARIS, Preble Co., Ohio, 11 mo. 19.

THE SOROSIS TROUBLES.

Explanatory Letter from Mrs. Waterman.

Who is to Blame?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 4th instant, under the head of "The Woman Suffrage Question," you say that you "have taken some pains to ascertain the causes which led to the calling of two conventions at the same time, for the same purpose;" and that "the facts appear to be briefly these: A number of our leading citizens, independent of all organizations, called a meeting to arrange for a Woman-Suffrage Convention, and, *at about the same time*, an organization known as the Chicago Sorosis made a movement for a like purpose. The arrangements of both parties were carried forward, neither knowing what the other was doing, with any distinctness, until a week ago. Influenced by the same desire to secure the attendance of Anna Dickinson, who is to lecture in Library Hall, on the 15th, both parties, at different meetings, voted to hire Library Hall for their convention on the 11th and 12th. But while both voted to hire it, the committee whose call we publish to-day, alone succeeded in hiring it. We fail to learn that their action in the case was inconsistent with fairness and honorable dealing. This brought about a collision between the committees. On the same day Mrs. Livermore was sent as a committee to the Chicago Sorosis, with a proposition for a consolidation of the two movements. She proposed that the Sorosis should appoint a committee of three, to act with another committee of three from her side, that this joint committee of six should appoint a seventh member acceptable to each one of the six, and that this new committee should go forward and prepare for a united convention to be held on the 11th and 12th at Library Hall. The only condition of union which was imposed was that the discussions should be confined to the woman suffrage question, and that no outside issues should be brought into the convention.

It was found to be impossible to harmonize the two movements. The Chicago Sorosis would listen to no proposition for union that would not place the whole matter in their hands. As the preparations of both parties were nearly completed, there has seemed only one course open to both—to go forward and hold their respective conventions."

Now, while I do not intend to deny that you have taken some pains to ascertain the causes which led to the calling of two conventions, nor that the facts may appear to you (as the result of your painstaking in the premises) as you publish them. Yet I am compelled to say that the facts are, in many important particulars, very different from what they are there made to appear to be. Of course you have been misinformed.

First then the "Chicago Sorosis" took measures to bring about a meeting, or rather Universal Suffrage convention, long before the movement led by those who were aware of the fact that the Chicago Sorosis had taken steps for calling the State Convention before mentioned.

Second. It is not the fact that neither of the parties knew, with any definiteness, what the other was doing until a week ago. The proceedings of the party designated "The Chicago Sorosis" were published in the city papers more than a month ago, and that the other party, being leading citizens, and, of course, reading intelligent, as well as the public generally, must have known what the Chicago Sorosis party had done, and that very definitely.

Third. In a previous communication stated the facts as to the securing of Library Hall for holding the convention, and the manner in which the party to whom I belong were undermined, and the hall taken from us, after we had engaged it. I shall not now extend remarks upon the subject. It may remark, however, that instead of the committee of the party (as you say) whose call you publish, having alone secured the hall, Judge Bradwell said that Miss Bronson held the keys of that hall; and that she said she would hold it very closely; such action as she would operate to us.

How was she to control the hall if she simply proceeded as a committee of "Leading Citizens" of Chicago?

And why, such being the fact, should Judge Bradwell, acting with the Mrs. Livermore committee, suggest the appointment of a committee to confer with Miss Bronson about the hall, if it was not for the very purpose of bringing the parties to some agreement to be amicably arranged, so that there was to be the action of both in holding the convention?

As to the one very large sense in the convention, that to show on the part of those who are [illegible]

[illegible]

The committee of six—three from each party, mentioned by you—was, and agreed, finally, that they would go on with the convention together. It was the suggestion of Judge Bradwell, already cited; the *coup de main* of Mr. Bronson (of the key of Library Hall) and of her stronger desire for a larger dress ball than for the proposed convention of the two parties.

I will say here that the only condition of union which was imposed, was that the discussion should be confined to the woman suffrage question, and that no outside issue should be brought into the convention. The facts, in the matter will be understood by reading the proposition of Mrs. Livermore, addressed to me, which is as follows:

"FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 29.

"MY DEAR MRS. WATERMAN: I have just received your note, and am really anxious to see the two movements united. I make the following proposal: We will appoint a committee, consisting of Judge Waite, Mrs. Bradwell and myself; you, on your side, shall appoint a committee of three ladies, one of whom shall be yourself; these six shall appoint a joint committee, who, meeting, shall elect a seventh member, who shall be a gentleman, and acceptable to every one of the six members. The two movements in behalf of female suffrage shall thus be consolidated under this Committee of Seven, who shall proceed to make arrangements for one United Suffrage Convention, to be held at Library Hall the 11th and 12th of February.

"The whole matter of arranging for the convention shall be entrusted to this committee, and all other persons identified with either wing of the movement shall totally abstain from meddling with the preparations.

"We will announce the consolidation of the two movements in the papers, over the signatures of the above-mentioned committee of seven.

"And if any party connected with either wing of the movement has been indulging in criticisms or unhandsome remarks, there must be an entire oblivion of this unpleasant action. If you assent to this, please appoint your committee of three—one of whom must be yourself—to meet the other committee of three at the office of Judge Waite, 45 Clark street, front office, second story, the firm's sign being Bradwell, Waite & Thompson. We are compelled to meet at Judge Waite's, as he finds it impossible to be away from his office any great length of time.

"This is the only proposition we can make. We consider it perfectly fair, honorable to both, and on our part generous. We hold the hall for the 11th and 12th, and will immediately yield it, if you consent. Any other authority—or even Mr. Robson. But we are above any vulgar squabble for possession of it, and as a woman suffrage movement, shall retire from the field, if you do not accept the proposition, publishing a card in the papers over our own signatures, in which we shall announce that we make this generous proposition to you, which you rejected, and informing you why so many persons who have signed our call and the convention you propose to hold is not the one to which we invited them. This we shall be compelled to do, in order to keep faith with them, as we are pledged to notify them if either Judge Waite or myself withdraw from the proposed movement.

"Let me know your reply by 10 a. m. to-morrow; we shall decide on some plan of action at 4 p. m. to-morrow.

Yours, truly,

"M. A. LIVERMORE."

You, and your readers can now better judge than before, as to the real condition in which matters of dictation are prominent. However, our committee met their committee with a view of securing union of movements. I need not repeat the cause of the failure. If as Mrs. Livermore says, they held the hall, Miss Bronson had no right to hold that key with the arrangement, and for the purpose indicated by Judge Bradwell. That is what made it "impossible to harmonize the two movements," as you say.

That it is not correct that the Chicago Sorosis would listen to no proposition for union that would not place the whole matter in their hands is proved by the fact that this Sorosis never made any such demand, and only asked equality, as shown by my letter to Mrs. Livermore, a copy of which I subjoin; the note she alludes to in her above communication to me.

That letter is as follows:

"CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1869.

"MRS. LIVERMORE—DEAR MADAM: Any arrangement on the basis of exact equality will be satisfactory; none others will answer the views of those with whom I have conferred. Yours respectfully,

"D. L. WATERMAN."

I have thought it due alike to myself, those acting with me, and to truth, that I should present this communication to the reading public through your columns.

D. L. WATERMAN.

The late Dean Richmond's daughter Adda was married to Dr. Wm. Kinney, of Brooklyn, at Batavia, N. Y., on the 3d inst.

Stephen Herrick, of Granville, Mass., is a sprightly octogenarian, who, last haying season, earned $2 a day, and still excels most youths of twenty-one at running, jumping, dancing and wrestling.

Napoleon is paid $5,000,000 a year and owes $400,000,000.

Alex H. Stephens intends opening a law office in Atlanta, Ga.

Imhoff, a Swiss sculptor, is executing a statue of Wm. Tell that is to be erected in the town of Altorf.

Victoria's daughter, the Crown-Princess of Prussia, who is noted as an excellent painter, has also exhibited skill as a sculptor, and has executed a life-size bust of the late Empress of Russia, which she has presented to Herr Von Grimm, a Russian ex-Privy Councillor.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

There has been more activity in the Money market during the past week than during the preceding one, and a considerable increase in the applications at the banks for loans. The increase has, however, been caused entirely by an increased demand from dealers in provisions and tallow, as the money has gone into provisions and grain, in anticipation of expected advances in prices. The high price of provisions, particularly, absorbs a great deal more money than usual, and these, together with real estate operations, have made money closer. Nevertheless, the banks are [illegible]

[illegible]

... ease. Notwithstanding the greater activity at the banks, there is scarcely as much paper being offered on the street as there was last week, though some good, unendorsed paper has been sold during the week at 1½ to 2 per cent per month.

Real estate mortgages are being offered in about the same quantity as last week, and, contrary to the experience of the commercial market, there seems to be a little more ready money to go into such investments. Considerable of it is Eastern capital sent out here for investment. The rates for purchasing such securities, and also for new loans on real estate, remain about the same. Ten per cent per annum is the lowest rate, in addition to which the borrower has to pay a broker's commission, ranging from ½ of one per cent per annum on large amounts for five years, to 5 per cent per annum on small amounts, of $1,000 or so, for one year.

Exchange has been pretty firm during the week, ranging very evenly from 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium. The average rate for sales between banks to-day was 60c per $1,000 premium. At the counter, bankers continue to sell New York funds at 1-10 premium, and to take of their customers at from par to 1-10 discount.

Government bonds continue to feel the effects of the easy money markets in the East, and have advanced at an average of about ⅛c per day for several days past, the strong feeling in European markets and the demand for bonds for export promising a considerable advance yet.

Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver, in this market this afternoon were:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—New Issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 6s (municipal)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

Below is the statement of the business of the Chicago Clearing House for the week ending February 6th:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Feb. 1	$2,590,148.93	$ [illegible]
Feb. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$14,914,538.48	$1,841,151.08
Last week	11,976,592.16	1,345,511.79
Corresponding week last year	$11,894,979.32	$1,198,902.70

Chicago City 7s (river improvement) sold at auction in Boston on the 3d at 98 to 98¼, and Cook County 7s at 96¾ to 97.

Below are given the closing quotations for Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared with the prices on the corresponding day of last year, and also the last semi-annual interest day of each issue:

[illegible]

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold since Jan. 1st were 136¼ on Jan. 2d and 135⅜ on the 16th. The range in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Money easy at 5@7 per cent on call, the latter exceptional. The bank statement is regarded as unfavorable, but the decrease is too small to influence the money market.

[illegible]

Gold stronger; opened at 135, and closed at 135⅝.

Governments active and higher. Foreigners are buying freely. [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate.

The active inquiry for real estate, which has been steadily increasing since the beginning of the year, resulted in the transfer of an immense amount of property last week. Up to that time holders of property had not felt quite so confident of an advance during this spring, and were, consequently, much more ready to meet the views of purchasers, so that city and suburban property to the aggregate amount of over a million dollars was conveyed during the week ending January 30. During the week that has just passed, however, owners of property have advanced their demands. The large amount that was taken last week, at even some advance on the prices of a month previous, made holders fearful to let go, and the difficulty this week has been to get a man who has property for sale to stand to his price. Several instances have transpired in which the owners of well located property, after parties have offered them the prices they have been asking, have withdrawn the property altogether, saying that they did not know where they could re-invest the money in real estate in or about the city, which of course only makes buyers more eager. It would be difficult to approximate to the percentage of advance in prices in the past two weeks. In some localities there has been none at all, and in others, sales have been made at ten and fifteen—and even 25 per cent in a few cases—on the prices of a month ago.

Notwithstanding the probability that the South Side Park bill will be passed by the Legislature, and the general belief that the proposed park will become a reality, there is no more activity in that direction than on the West Side. Indeed, the greatest speculative activity and the greatest advance in prices have taken place in the district lying within two miles of the western limits of the city, and between Lake and Harrison streets.

There are now, of course, as there always have been, people who shake their heads at the rapid rise in the value of property, and predict (as they have been predicting ever since Chicago began to be a city, that this kind of thing could not continue, and have always laughed at the "fools" who bought lots at such "extravagant prices." These prophets of evil, however, overlook the fact that every reaction is followed by an advance exceeding the one preceding it. The course of prices of real estate in a city like this is like a zig-zag line that goes up and down, but its falls are never as great as its advances, and the general course is upward. Those who buy and pay for what they buy, so that they can hold it and not be obliged to sell to pay mortgages, are sure of a profit sometime, and in this respect real estate is the safest investment in the world.

The last quarter of the tenants' year has begun, and everybody and his wife are beginning to ask each other at the breakfast table: "Had we better keep this house another year, my dear?" Whether "My Dear" says "yes" or "no," and whether they conclude to stay or to take a part in the ceremonies of the annual confusion day, on the 1st of May, the subject of greatest interest with them will be as to the prospective price of rents. We have mentioned, from time to time, that the number of unoccupied dwellings was very large; a good many hundreds of them are now, having been built within the past nine months, and they are pretty well distributed to all parts of the city, though in proportion to population the largest number is on the West Side, and the fewest in the North Division. Rents for small, convenient houses will, in all probability, be fairly maintained in almost all quarters of the city. Judging from what inquiry is reported by house agents now, we should think that rents for nearly all classes of houses in the South Division will also be maintained at about their present rates. But in other parts of the city, for the medium class of dwellings renting usually for from $500 to $900 per year, it will be difficult for landlords to get the prices of last year, unless there is a very large addition to the population of the city. On the whole, there is a fair prospect of very moderate rents in the spring.

The following table shows the volume and tendency of transactions in real estate situated within a radius extending seven miles from the Court House, during the week ending February 6, the aggregate values in each direction, and the total in all, being compared with the same for last week:

Location by Districts.	No. of Transfers.	Aggregate value.	Av'g con. last week.
Within the corporate limits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North of corporate limits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West of corporate limits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South of corporate limits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total week ending Jan. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total week ending Jan. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total week ending Jan. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total week ending Jan. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the deeds filed for record on Saturday, February 6:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	3,580	4,649
Wheat, bu	11,280	14,096
Corn, bu	41,560	61,540
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

Receipts for Monday are 33 cars Wheat; 197 cars Corn, of which 106 are New and 21 No Grade; 44 cars Oats; 5 cars Rye; 11 cars Barley. Total, 188 cars, or 70,000 bu.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but a quiet set of markets. Provisions, Oats, and Barley were better, but not active. Wheat and Corn were easier and rather tame. There was much less doing in options than usual.

Highwines were dull and nominally unchanged; quoted at 90c for free. New York was dull, and there were no buyers here at any price.

Provisions were again higher. The advance established last evening was confirmed this morning by early advices of firmness in New York and Cincinnati, and holders were very independent, while buyers were fewer at the advance, especially on Pork, which yielded the palm to Lard, the latter having recently been quite dull. Pork sold to the extent of 1,100 brls, at $32.75@33.00, spot, and $33.37½ buyer the month; the last named sale, and the 100, spot, at $32.75, were made just at the close, and was looked on as a sign that the market was easier, having been previously quoted firm at $33.00, spot, and $33.50 buyer February, or seller March. Sales of Lard aggregated 8,400 tcs at 20¼c, spot, and buyer first half; and 20¼@20½c for buyer the month and seller March. It closed steady at 20¼c, spot. Meats were quiet but firm. Sales were made of 400,000 lbs, at 15c for Shoulders, spot, and 15¼c buyer the month; and 15¼c for Short-rib. Hams were firm at 17¼c for Sweet Pickled. Tallow more active at 12¼c for City, and 12c for Country.

The Provision market has been very firm all this week, Pork having advanced $2.00 per barrel. There are no returns of packing for the week, and few have been packed. The total for the season at this point is estimated at 580,000, against 797,943 for last year. The upward tendency of Provisions is general at all points. Phillips' Provision Circular (Cincinnati) says:

"All parties seem to feel that there can be no great backset to prices in view of the light stock, yet the stocks are being distributed over the whole country, and prices are high, and there is not a liberal supply of spring and summer Hogs, they will be maintained. The returns of the various packing points come in slow, so that the total short can only be guessed at, but it must be not whether it be 350,000 or 500,000 short, the results would not be changed."

Dressed Hogs were again higher, being taken eagerly by shippers, as the offerings were small, and in good order. Sales were made at $14.25@15.50 for light and heavy, the market closing at $14.25@15.00 for lots dividing on 200 lbs.

Notwithstanding the fact that to-day was the close of the week, there was an increased demand for Flour on 'Change, and holders were quickly realizing prices current on Friday, sales aggregating 5,881 brls—a larger amount than has been reported for some time back; so that the condition of the market here is not so bad as a few dealers would have us believe. It is only necessary to state that since the opening of the year Southern buyers are willing to pay 25 or 50c more for a barrel of Flour than Eastern operators. The sales reported to-day, 1,800 brls, were at the mills, a fact which tends to substantiate the above statements, and in a few weeks we may expect to see more liberal shipments to the South, as freights have been reduced materially. White Winter Extras sold at $9.50; Spring Extras at $5.00@6.25; Spring Superfines at $4.50@4.90; and Buckwheat Flour at $8.10. We are unable to learn of any sales in Rye Flour.

Wheat was quiet, but steady, being held up by reported firmness in New York, not by a demand here, the inquiry being really small. Operators were freely discussing to-day the prospects of the coming crop. There is now no frost in the ground, and the sun is now so high that it is scarcely reasonable to look for any extensive spell of cold weather to freeze the ground, and especially as the soil is now protected by a foot of snow. There is then a fair prospect of being able to plant the northwest crops of 1869 in March, and March sowing has always been followed by a large crop. The plenteous crop of 1860 was sown in March. It was stated that they are making gardens in Cairo to-day. It is conceded that we have all the wheat we want for this year, and some to spare. What the effect of a big crop this year will be on prices it is difficult to say, but the chances are great that there would not be any large advance in quotations, and operators were not particularly anxious to reach out further, as they are already full freighted on both sides by the recent contest between the bulls and the bears. The market to-day was hence very slow, the dullest of the season, and it was no wonder that after 12 o'clock the Wheat crowd sent a delegation to inquire after the "health of Corn," the deputation being followed in a body by nine-tenths of their constituents, who failed to return in any considerable numbers. A few car lots were sold subsequently, but scarcely anything beyond that. On the Open Board the market was quiet and steady at $1.15¼ for No. 2 Spring. On 'Change it opened quiet at the same price, being no variation from the close of yesterday, and ruled quiet at $1.15¼@1.15¼ during the entire session, but became ⅛c firmer at one o'clock—closing steady at $1.15¼@1.15¼. We quote sales of 6,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.20¼@1.23; 61,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.15¼@1.15¼; 3,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06@1.08; and 800 bu Rejected Spring at $1.00. Total, 71,000 bu. Seller last half sold at $1.15¼@1.15¼; buyer the month and seller March at $1.16¼; buyer first half of March at $1.17; and seller May at $1.22; No. 1 was in better supply than recently, as it is now arriving more freely, and was, therefore, a shade weaker. Rejected is quite scarce, and firmer in consequence, though there was no imperative demand for the article.

Corn was quiet and easier. It opened steady, but was weakened by New York telegrams, with the prevalence of the feeling mentioned yesterday, that Corn has been run up as high as it will bear for the present, and that there is no more probable speculation in it now. The heavy arrivals of car lots were about all taken, some of it for shipment, but for the future there was little done, though speculative bidding was active, but at such low figures that none would sell. On the Open Board, the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened very quiet and about ⅛c lower than at yesterday's close, at 58@58¼c for New, improving ⅛c by noon with a little more doing, but no great activity. After 12 o'clock there was less activity, and the price declined to 58c, then dropped again and closed steady at 57¾@57⅞c. We quote sales of 105,000 bu New at 57¾@58¼c and 3,600 bu No Grade at 50@54c. Total, 114,000 bu No 1 sold at 70@70½c for last half of April, and at 70c, seller last-half of May, and first half of June; New sold at 58@58½c, seller last half; 58½@59c, buyer February and seller March, and 60½c buyer March. No Grade was dull.

Oats were again higher, with more doing in a small way, but few transfers of large lots. The cause was found in the receipt of advices of firmness in New York, and the fact of very light receipts here for several days past, the shipments having exceeded the receipts for a week back. Holders bowed up the cry of short crop, and buyers for immediate use were obliged to accede to their demands, but very few were looking for the future at the advance. On the Open Board the market was steady [illegible]

[illegible] firm but quiet at 81@82c—an improvement of ¼c on yesterday's [illegible] by noon, but very quiet, [illegible] We quote sales of 125,000 bu at 53@53½c and 1,000 bu Rejected at [illegible] No Black Oats, for seed, sold at 60c.

Rye was more active, and steady at yesterday's prices, closing at $1.16@1.16½. Sales were: [illegible] No. 1 at $1.20@1.21; No. 2 [illegible] at $1.16@1.16½.

Barley was very firm, but quiet. The market opened at $1.87 for No. 2—an advance of 2c on yesterday's prices, and closed steady at the same price. We quote sales of 4,800 bu No. 2 at $1.87@1.88 for Regular, and $1.90 for fresh in preferred house. Sample lots sold at $1.75@2.00. Total, 6,600 bu. Seller last half sold at $1.87.

Seeds were dull and prices were entirely nominal. Timothy sold at $3.00; and Flax at $2.25. No inquiry for other varieties.

The following telegrams were received to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Flour steady, quiet, at $6.70@7.15. Wheat steady, at $1.50@1.60 in store. Corn 4@1c lower, 86@88c. Oats firmer, 76@78½c. Pork firm, sales, at $33.00. Lard quiet, 20½c. Hogs quiet, $15.00@15.25. Whiskey dull. 97@98. 135¾.

CLOSING.

Flour strong. Wheat lame, $1.58@1.60½ in store, $1.61 afloat; No. 1, $1.65@1.67½. Corn quiet, 85@86c. Oats firm. Pork weak. Lard dull. Hogs quiet.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.

Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork held at $33.00. Lard quiet at 20@20½c. Country and City. Bulk Meats firm. Shoulders at 13¼c; Rib Sides, 15¼c; Clear Rib, 15¾c; Clear, 16⅛@17c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.

Wheat dull, nominal; No. 1 Spring, $1.19; No. 2 do, $1.13½. Receipts 16,000 bu.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 26s. Red wheat, 9s 9d@10s 10d; White Wheat, 11s 4d. Old Corn, 33s 6d; New Corn, 31s. Pork, 97s 6d. Lard, 76s.

Later.

After the close of 'Change the Grain markets were quiet and prices without material alteration. No. 2 Spring Wheat selling at $1.15¼@1.15¼. Corn and Oats were neglected. In the evening there was nothing done in the Grain markets, and prices were merely nominal as above noted. Provisions were quiet and nominally easier. Sales were: 500 brls Mess Pork, buyer the month, at $33.50; 400 brls do, same option, at $33.37½; 300 tcs prime steamed Lard, buyer February, at 21c. At the close there were sellers at outside figures. Shoulders could have been had at 13¼c, buyer the month.

Live Hogs were in active demand, and prices were firm at yesterday's advance. Sales were reported at $11.00@12.25 for common to prime grades. Beef Cattle were in moderate request and steady at unchanged prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending February 6, 1869.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of winter (10) storage, unless otherwise stated.

FLOUR—Received, 3,580 brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. [illegible]

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

United States 5-20 bonds, 76¼.

LONDON, Feb. 6—Evening.

Consols 93¼ for money, 93⅜ for account. 5-20s, 76¼. [illegible] Erie, 25¼; Ill. Central, 94; A. & G. W., [illegible]

PARIS, Feb. 6.

Bourse firmer. Rentes, 70 francs 90c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.

Five-twenties, 80¼.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 26s. Red Wheat, 9s 9d@10s; White Wheat, 11s 4d. Corn, 33s 6d for old; 31s for new. Pork, 97s 6d. Lard, 76s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—Evening.

Cotton active and ¼d higher. Sales 20,000 bales middling uplands, 12¼d; Orleans, 12¾d. [illegible]

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Spirits turpentine 30s 6d. Tallow, 46s 9d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 6.

Petroleum, 52¼@53 francs.

HAVRE, Feb. 6.

Cotton firmer at 141 francs on spot, and 142 francs afloat.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

COTTON GOODS—February opens with less active than last month, but most of the leading staples in improved demand. [illegible]

[illegible]

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Wool brands will be advanced on Monday to 75c, and 6 yards alpacas to $1.00. [illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Low grades firm, but the increased business is the result of forced sales [illegible]

Corn quiet; Rio at 9@10c in gold. Sugar firmer and active; fair to good grocery at 11½@12½c.

Pork receding, with sales 'Change at $33.25 [illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Swine—Only 120 arrivals; prices nominal at 13@13½c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.—Hogs steady at 10@11¼c. Packed to date 220,000. [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—TOBACCO—Unchanged. COTTON—Nominal; 29c for middling. [illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

GALVESTON.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Business Cards.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

[illegible]

Medical.

WHY ENDURE

A LIVING DEATH!

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

[illegible]

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC!

[illegible]

Exchange Pain for Ease

And Weakness for Strength. [illegible]

NEW MAN,

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

[illegible]

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

[illegible]

WASTING AWAY,

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC

[illegible]

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS

[illegible]

Weak and Delicate Children

[illegible]

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

SPEAKS FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would Ask for More Dignified or Strong er Testimony?

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

[illegible]

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1864.

[illegible] JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Medical Cards.

Private Matters.

Dr. CLARKE—[illegible]

Private Matters.

In all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—male or female—go directly to Dr. CLARKE—the able and experienced specialist—at Rooms 5 Larmon Block, (27 Clark st.) [illegible] Direct letters—"DR. CLARKE, No. 5 Larmon Block, Chicago."

Dr. Townsend.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Whitmore,

[illegible] South Clark st., Chicago, Ill., devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of [illegible]

It is Passive Suicide

to permit the health to be undermined, the constitution broken, and the lease of life shortened by nervous complaints, constipation, biliousness, indigestion, [illegible]

Special Notices.

Words of Wisdom

For Young Men on the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Transportation.

Montreal Transportation Comp'y,

CANAL BANK, MONTREAL, 20th January, 1869.

This Company will contract to receive or ship at Quebec or Montreal, Railway and Pig Iron, Crockery and other heavy freight, and forward to Chicago or other Lake ports, with despatch.

They will also pass entries, bond, pay ocean freights, &c., without charge, except as disbursed. Apply to HUGH McLENNAN & CO., Agents, Oil's Block, Chicago.

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

The Mail.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS. "THE MAIL:"

[illegible]

Jewelry.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF JEWELRY

[illegible]

Fine Arts.

FINE ARTS. ENGRAVED STEEL PLATES.

[illegible]

Machinery.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, [illegible]

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

[illegible]

Stencils.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE with my Patent Stencil Dies. [illegible] Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Medical.

Hostetter's

CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters.

SAFETY FOR THE HEALTHY,

AND

HEALTH FOR THE SICKLY.

The Bitters, as a means of obviating the effects of exposure, irregular diet, sudden changes of temperature, and miasma; as a regulating medicine for persons engaged in sedentary pursuits; as a remedy for

DYSPEPSIA,

Fever and Ague,

AND

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS;

AS A CURE FOR HABITUAL

CONSTIPATION

And as a general corrective for all disturbances of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

[illegible]

Unless Sustained by Artificial Means.

The physical powers must be fortified against the extra pressure, or they will break down under it. How, then, can the appetite, be preserved, the digestive organs be kept in

GOOD CONDITION,

[illegible]

Invigorating, Regulating, and Preventive Operation of

HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitters

[illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters

[illegible]

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH

[illegible]

Unmedicated Stimulants,

[illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters

As a Protective and Preventive Agent

[illegible]

Remedial Power

[illegible]

STOMACH ONLY

[illegible]

Simultaneously

[illegible]

Coup-de-Main.

[illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters

[illegible]

It DOES Cure Dyspepsia and They DON'T; That's All.

[illegible]

Fever and Ague and Remittent Fever,

[illegible]

STANDARD MEDICINES.

[illegible]

Anti-Billious Pills

[illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters

[illegible]

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

[illegible]

THE PULPIT.

Services in Plymouth Congregational Church.

First Sermon by the New Pastor, Rev. William A. Bartlett.

Large Congregation.

[illegible]

The congregation, usually a large one, was augmented by strangers who flocked in hundreds to hear the opening discourse. [illegible]

After the customary preliminary exercises, he announced as his text: First Corinthians, 14th chapter, 7th and 8th verses:

"And even things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or harped? For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"

[illegible]

these firmly against all conceivable speculations and uncertainties.

Now I shall mention two or three of these verities. I hold that to be the best way to begin my ministry among you. I will suggest two or three things that we must believe. [illegible]

[illegible]

In this, human history joins revelation and nature, and we have the same evidences by which we can know that Jesus is the savior that we have to make. [illegible]

[illegible]

Now, then, we should observe a broad distinction between our knowledge of the ways and means of salvation, and the fact we may not understand the mystery of redemption, nor of Christ's nature and character any more than we can understand the physical [illegible]

[illegible]

DIVISION OF KANE COUNTY.

Citizens' Mass Meeting at Geneva on Friday Last.

The Scheme of Dividing the County Opposed and Denounced.

Resolutions, Etc.

A mass meeting of the people of Kane County, in opposition to the scheme for dividing the county, was held at the Court House, in Geneva, on Friday, the 5th inst. The meeting was called to order at [illegible]

[illegible]

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

[illegible]

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Brough's great extravaganza of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" was produced on Saturday night, for the first time, to an audience which literally overflowed the Opera House—a practice which is of no small account in the first production of a piece. [illegible]

[illegible]

courage, skill and strength, even in the hardiest male performers, as was exhibited by this young girl; and if a perfect tempest of applause were any reward for the risk she ran, then she was amply rewarded. [illegible]

The tournament follows in which *Darnley*, mounted on Dexter, and *Sir Guy, the Cripple*, have a very ludicrous combat, [illegible]

M'VICKER'S THEATER.

This evening the Worrell Sisters commence their engagement with the extravaganza of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," cast to the strength of their own company, which they bring with them. [illegible]

DEARBORN THEATER.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Proceedings on Saturday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Regulations for Lent.

[illegible]

these recovering from sickness, are not bound by these regulations.

5. In all cases of doubt the Spiritual Director is to be consulted. Faithfully yours in Christ,

† JAMES, Bishop of Chicago.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

An exceedingly agreeable parlor entertainment may be participated in by every one so disposed, at the residence of Mrs. L. Stone, [illegible] Michigan avenue, to-morrow evening. [illegible]

At five o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the building No. 1[illegible] West Lake street, [illegible]

[illegible]

If you value life and property get a Fire Extinguisher for your building. [illegible]

As ten thousand who have tried it free of cost do positively certify that Wolcott's Pain Paint will cure pain and remove disease, why suffer? [illegible]

For chapped hands and face, Colgate & Co.'s Glycerine Soap is especially recommended. Sold by all druggists and dealers in fancy goods.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

[illegible]

NEW FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, February 9th, at 9½ o'clock.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Large Closing Out Sale

Previous to removal, and the last sale at auction by us.

The Entire Furniture of a Club House, Household Goods, Curtains, Etc., Etc

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE.

Dry Goods, Prints, Muslins, Carpets, Woolens, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, February 10 and 11, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2,000 TONS OF OHIO BITUMINOUS COAL AT AUCTION. [illegible]

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. B. CHAMBERS.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE,

[illegible]

CONTINUED SALE,

[illegible]

150 GOLD WATCHES,

[illegible]

300 Fine Silver Watches,

[illegible]

DIAMOND SETS,

[illegible]

Coats, Pants and Vests.

[illegible]

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction & Commission Merchants

[illegible]

Wednesday, Feb. 10 at 9½ a. m.

[illegible]

SALE [illegible] AUCTION, ON THURS[illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION [illegible]

NEW AUCTION HOUSE [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE CHARMING

WORRELL SISTERS,

SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE,

WITH THEIR

Entire New York Opera Bouffe and Burlesque Company,

WITH FULL CHORUS.

Monday, and Every Evening until further notice,

The Great Original and General Burlesque of

The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

[illegible]

GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR

[illegible]

MASQUERADE

[illegible] BALL,

[illegible] Feb. 8.

[illegible]

The Message of "Prince Carnival,"

[illegible]

Tickets, $5.00; Ladies' Tickets, $2.00.

TO BE HAD OF

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.

AN UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS.

A CROWDED HOUSE and the MOST DELIGHTED [illegible]

THE FIELD

OF THE

CLOTH OF GOLD.

at Crosby's Opera House.

The Wonder of the age, Little

M'LLE TURNOUR,

In her astonishing, yet graceful and beautiful

FLIGHTS IN THE AIR.

MRS. J. A. OATES,

In her dashing impersonation and splendid vocalization.

MISS FANNY STOQUELLER

As the beautiful Lady Constance.

MONS. GIRARD,

In his astonishing and laughable imitations.

The Beautiful Congo Dance.

De Breban's Swiss Bell Ringers

AND THE

HERNANDEZ COW-BELL RINGERS.

[illegible]

To-Morrow, [illegible]

[illegible]

HERR VON HAMME;

The most Finished, Artistic and Remarkable Danseuse now in America.

M'LLE BILLON;

And the Distinguished Spanish Gymnasts, the

LEON BROTHERS,

Unrivalled in the great NIAGARA LEAP.

Matinee on Saturday Afternoon.

[illegible] ENTERTAINMENT.

Grand Masquerade,

OF THE

CHICAGO TURN GEMEINDE,

On Tuesday, Feb. 9.

[illegible]

THE COMMITTEE.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

Opens for the Season, Monday, Feb. 8.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Largest Company in the World.

The Most Varied Performance.

A Multitude of Attractions.

A Bouquet of Female Beauty.

TABLEAUX OF LIVING STATUARY.

Admission, 50 cents; Orchestra, 75 cents. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

HARRY MACARTHY.

The Greatest Character Actor of the Age, and

Miss Lottie Estelle,

[illegible]

ARLINGTON MINSTRELS

REAPPEAR AT

LIBRARY HALL,

COMMENCING

Monday Evening, Feb 15, 1869.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCAL [illegible]

[illegible]

ULICH'S HALL, NO. [illegible] NORTH [illegible]

DR. B. BROWN WILLIAMS,

The Original Psychologist.

[illegible] at 7 3-4 O'clock.

INTELLECT, MEMORY, AND [illegible]

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

47 Jackson-st., near Wabash-av.—One large [illegible]

75 Jackson-st., three doors from State-st.— [illegible]

116 Michigan-av., to rent, with board, [illegible]

117 South Jefferson-st.—Two gentlemen or [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

IMPROVED.

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By Holmes & Estabrooks, Real Estate Agents, 164 Washington-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice West side residence property by HUBBARD & JACKSON, No. 131 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—On the avenues—First-class [illegible]

[illegible]

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Thos. A. Hill & Co., Room [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Schrader Bros., 125 Dearborn-st., Room 17. [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Marble front building on North [illegible]

FOR SALE—20 Houses on leased ground, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 49 Rush-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A frame cottage house of 7 rooms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st.

[illegible]

WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Forest-av., at Thirty-fourth-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—The two-story with brick basement frame dwellings, [illegible]

HUBBARD & JACKSON, 131 Dearborn-st.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—By Enos Ayres, Real Estate Broker, Office No. 7 Lemoyne Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—In Cheap—On North-av., [illegible]

[illegible]

Apply to HUBBARD & JACKSON, 131 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—110x119, corner of State and Twenty-fourth-sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By H. McLandburgh & Son, [illegible]

FOR SALE—15 acres on Wentworth-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—On Wabash and Michigan-avs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—20 acres on Milwaukee-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—100 feet corner of Reuben and [illegible]

FOR SALE—By the acre near the city—10 acres [illegible]

FOR SALE—Boulevard lots and acres. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Ninety acres on Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Twenty acres one mile west of [illegible]

FOR SALE—In Hyde Park, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large lot on Monroe-st., near [illegible]

FOR SALE—On the Avenue—100 feet on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Seven lots [illegible]

FOR SALE—500 desirable [illegible] lots [illegible]

[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—[illegible]

LOST—Yesterday [illegible]

STRAYED—[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—A first class wagon and carriage blacksmith. Apply to J. S. WILTBURGER, Box 188, De Kalb, Ill.

WANTED—An experienced drug and prescription clerk in a drug store at Evanston. One that can speak German preferred, and will be liberally remunerated. Call on or address FRANK SNODGRASS, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A competent, honest business man, [illegible]

WANTED—A young man with $[illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—One first-class blacksmith for horseshoeing and general work. [illegible] HOPKINS & CO., Paxton, Ford County, Illinois.

WANTED—An experienced German hardware clerk. [illegible] CO., LaGrange, Ind.

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell 20 of the [illegible] O. S. STANFORD & CO., 139 State-st.

WANTED—Four salesmen, [illegible] DAVIS & BOSTWICK, over 136 and 138 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Three energetic salesmen to sell a new agricultural implement. Call and examine. Office 21 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—A first-class runner immediately. Apply for three days at 20 and 22 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A first-class blacksmith and machinist to call at 13 Dearborn-st. Room 5, and make a contract to manufacture a good article for cash.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—30 R. R. Laborers to work upon the P. & R. I. R. R. Highest wages paid. For particulars and transportation apply to our agent, L. C. Holmes, 75 Clark-st., Room 4. PRESCOTT, JAMISON & CO., Contractors.

WANTED—50 stone-cutters to work upon St. L. & I. M. R. R.; wages $3.50 per day. Also 100 plug and feather drillers, wages $2.50 per day. For particulars and transportation apply to our agent, L. C. Holmes, 75 Clark-st., Room 4. THOMPSON & McKAY, Contractors.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, at Wheeler's Hotel, 81 West Water-st., [illegible] chambermaid and 2 dishwashers.

WANTED—Three girls for [illegible]

WANTED—This morning, [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] good girl to cook, wash and [illegible]

WANTED—At 180 Wabash-av., a thorough and experienced girl to do dining-room and chamber work. Will pay $3.50 per week.

WANTED—Six good girls for the country, fifteen German or Swedish for the city. [illegible] HUNTER & WOOD.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Hardware—To purchase [illegible]

WANTED—To [illegible]

WANTED—To buy, [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—A second-hand [illegible]

WANTED—Rare Chance—[illegible]

WANTED—Three city houses [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—Good canvassers of both sexes. [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange two lots in a Western city, for exchange or other securities. Title guaranteed. Address CHARLES, Tribune office.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Two-story frame house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st.—$40 per month. [illegible]

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—[illegible]

Board [illegible]

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young married man, a native of Scotland, in a dry goods or grocery store in the country, [illegible] Address P. O. Box 291, Janesville, Wis.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in a confectionery or grocery store. Address S. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of [illegible] years (in real estate), as salesman in a dry goods, clothing, or boot and shoe house. [illegible] Address A. Y., Tribune office, for ten days.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent and experienced workman, [illegible] STURGES & CO., 100 Randolph-st.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent woman, to do general housework [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent American lady, as housekeeper. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl in a small private family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A wet nurse [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a book of great value to farmers, mechanics and workingmen of all trades and professions, entitled "FARMERS AND MECHANICS' MANUAL," [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Agents and dealers will consult their own interests by giving us a call or sending for circular [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Dr. Ashbrook's "Wonder of the World" [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for fast-selling articles, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, to sell our Improved White Wire Clothes-Line, [illegible] METALLIC CLOTHES-LINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell 20 of the fastest-selling articles in the world. [illegible] STANFORD & CO., 139 State-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. [illegible] AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. KITTO'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE, [illegible] CHARLES BILL, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With cash capital of [illegible] Address LOUIS ANDERSON, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With capital to engage in the [illegible] Address REAL ESTATE PARTNER, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—A good business man [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a No. 1, well-established [illegible] Apply to C. V. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $[illegible] [illegible]

Business Chances.

A WELL-SELECTED STOCK of hardware, [illegible]

APOTHECARY STORE—The attention [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SECOND HAND FURNITURE [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Boarding house—[illegible]

FOR SALE—$350 will buy a boarding house, [illegible]

HARDWARE STORE for sale. [illegible]

HALF INTEREST for sale, in a well-established wood-working manufactory. [illegible] Address, with real name, C. J. WHITE, P. O. Box [illegible]

LUMBER YARD for sale, with fixtures and [illegible]

STEAM FLOURING MILL for sale, [illegible] ANDREWS & [illegible]

SALOON for sale, with lease, license and fixtures, [illegible] BROWN & THURSDELL, [illegible]

[illegible] of the finest flour mills in [illegible]

[illegible] ESTABLISHMENT for sale. [illegible]

WHOLE or a part interest for sale in [illegible]

THE WELL-KNOWN CONFECTIONERY [illegible]

TIN STORE AND HARDWARE [illegible]

WOOLLEN FACTORY for sale. [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Final Passage of the Copper Tariff Bill in the House.

Text of the Bill as it Goes to the President.

An All-Night Session in the Senate on the Constitutional Amendment.

Substance of the Minority Report on the Omnibus Railroad Bill.

A New Plan for [illegible] tion of Mis[illegible]

Special Despatch to The [illegible]

THE COPPER TA[illegible]

as it goes to the President [illegible] follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That [illegible]

[illegible]

AFFAIRS OF THE PRI[illegible]

The Joint Committee [illegible] soon make their report [illegible] the Currency Printing Bu[illegible] Department. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE OMNIBUS RAI[illegible]

Senator Wilson present[illegible] from the minority against [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Judd, to-day, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE POST OFFICE[illegible]

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ALASKA [illegible]

has also closed. [illegible]

A NIGHT SESSION IN THE [illegible]

The Senate is making a [illegible]

[illegible]

TO THE A[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY—[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—It is stated that details of the proposed bill for the reduction of the army agreed to by the House Military Committee, [illegible]

[illegible]